THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EXTRA!

THE END

France's Fatality!

CRUSHED!

SURRENDERED!

MacMahon's Army Capitulates!

The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner!

His Future Residence to be Fixed by King William!

"Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?
So nenne endlich mir das Land!
So weit die deutsche Zunge klingt
Und Gott im Himmel Lieder singt—
Das soll es sein,
Das ganze Deutschland soll es sein."

FROM EUROPE.

MacMahon's Entire Army at Sedan Surrendered to King William—The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner of War.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following highly important despatch has just been made public here:—

BEFORE SEDAN, France, Friday. Sept. 2—12½ P. M.—From the King to the Queen. A capitulation, whereby the whole army at Sedan are prisoners of war, has just been concluded with General Wimpfen, commanding instead of Marshal MacMahon, who is wounded. The Emperor surrendered himself to me. As he has no command and left everything to the Regent at Paris, his residence I shall appoint after an interview with him, at a rendezvous to be fixed immediately. What a course events, with God's guidance, have taken!

THE FORTUNES OF FRANCE.

The Marvellous Changes of Eighty Years.

1792—The Great French Revolution inaugurated; Louis XVI deposed and executed; all the monarchs of Europe declare war against the young Republic.

1795—The French Republic everywhere victorious, both at home and abroad.

1799—Napoleon Bonaparte chosen First Consul of France.

1804—Napoleon becomes Emperor.

1814—Napoleon deposed by the allied sovereigns of Europe, and Louis XVIII placed upon the throne of his ancestors.

1815—Napoleon re-enters France, and, after a struggle of one hundred days, is finally crushed at Waterloo by the English and Prussians, and afterwards exiled to St. Helena. Louis XVIII again on the throne.

1830—The "Revolution of July" overturns Charles X, the successor of Louis XVIII. Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, crowned "King of the French."

1848—The "Revolution of February" brings about the abdication of Louis Philippe, the exile of himself and his entire family, and the re-establishment of the French Republic. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected Prince President for four years.

1851—The *coup d'etat* of December 2. Louis Napoleon suppresses the Republic and causes himself to be elected President for ten years, by a vote of 7,839,216.

1852—The Second Empire established by a vote of 7,824,129. Louis Napoleon becomes "By the grace of God and the will of the people, Emperor of the French."

1869—The elections of May show great popular dissatisfaction with the "personal rule" of Napoleon III. He takes the alarm, makes a show of liberal concessions, and announces the abandonment of "personal government."

The End of the Second Empire.

1870—January 2—M. Ollivier and the "constitutional regime" tried by way of experiment.

May 8—The French people, by a *plebiscitum*, ratify the "liberal reforms" inaugurated by the Emperor since 1852—yeas 7,210,296; nays 1,530,610.

July 3—General Prim proposes Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as King of Spain; Napoleon protests, declaring that it is a "check and a menace to France;" King William, of Prussia, disclaims all knowledge of the project; Prince Leopold withdraws; but Napoleon demands further guarantees from Prussia, which are refused.

July 15—Napoleon "accepts the war which Prussia offers."

August 2—Saarbruck captured by the French, Napoleon and the Prince Imperial being present.

August 4—Marshal MacMahon defeated by the Crown Prince at Weissenburg.

August 6—MacMahon again defeated by the Crown Prince at Woerth, and driven towards Paris as far as Chalons.

August 6—General Frossard defeated by General von Steinmetz at Forbach, and driven back to the Moselle.

August 9—The Ollivier Ministry overthrown, and Count de Palikao made Premier. Paris prepares to stand a siege.

August 14—Marshal Bazaine, in command of the French army on the Moselle, crosses the river and attempts to get away from Metz towards Verdun. The Prussian army, under Prince Frederick Charles and General von Steinmetz, attack the retreating French. A series of terrific battles, lasting until the 18th, is fought, and Bazaine is hemmed in around Metz.

August 28-31—A series of terrific battles fought on the Meuse, and Marshal MacMahon prevented from proceeding to the relief of Bazaine.

September 2—MacMahon's entire army capitulates, and the Emperor himself becomes a prisoner of war.

What next?

BONAPARTE'S STAR.

Its Brilliancy and Eclipse.

M. About's Letter from Saverne of August 8.

In the auspicious reign of the Third Napoleon (*Napoleone Tertio felicitor imperante*, as the official inscriptions say), I have enjoyed a spectacle which my father and grandfather saw twice, in 1814 and 1815, and of which they never spoke without shame and rage.

You are born in happier days, said these good people to me, with a little envy in their tones; you will never have such an experience as we have had.

Poor France! She has permitted everything and forgiven everything to the man who once said to her, "The empire is peace," and who afterwards said, "The empire is glory and victory, the revision of shameful treaties, the rectification of frontiers, the war of principles, a war of interest, a war of adventure, but a war invariably successful, raising the name and fame of France higher day by day."

France believed what she was told, believed in her master's star, as she believed in the disinterestedness of Morny, in the austerity of Troplong, in the genius of Rouher, in the liberalism of Ollivier. What an awakening! To-day the empire means defeat through the incapacity of its chief; it means panics in the generals; it means invasion with all its train of wretchedness and misery; it means the Prussian soldier strutting about as master through three or four departments after a campaign of eight days.

About two o'clock it was easy to see the scouts on every little hillock, or coming round about slowly, one by one, or two by two, along our roads.

At last, at half-past four o'clock, a movement of the people in the main street announced to me the final result. Almost immediately I saw two hussars go slowly up the height of the Casino, where the authorities of the town were assembled. Behind them, 100 paces off, three more were seen, and these five ranked themselves in the midst of 5331 souls, if the guide book tells the truth.

One of the two first, whom I never lost sight of, was a simple cavalry man, with a very short and stumpy musket; the other must have been a sub-lieutenant, from the stripe on his sleeve. His only weapon was a sword. Both of them seemed young, and were rather good looking than otherwise. They went slowly forward, looking to left, to right, and behind them, with a distrustful but haughty and conquering air. Their eyes said, "We are conquerors; the people here may kill us, but if we leave our skins here, there is an army of 150,000 men a little bit off who will avenge us."

The Mayor came down from the Casino and asked them in German what they wanted.

The officer, in a sharp, harsh voice, asked, "Are these soldiers here?" At the same time the soldier covered the chest of the excellent Advocate and Mayor Ostermann with his weapon.

The Mayor put the uncomfortable looking thing aside and said, "If you wouldn't cover me in that way I could talk more at ease."

The officer asked drily a second time, "Have you soldiers?"

"No, sir; I am the Mayor of the town ——"

"That's nothing to me."

"I shall tell you everything you wish if you will come with me to the Town Hall."

"We have no time. Have you any wounded?"

"Yes, a few in the ambulance."

"Much wounded or not?

"Some much, some little."

"Have you any troopers' horses?"

"None."

"I saw some in the plain of Monxviller."

"They are either all runaways or sick, which is why our soldiers abandoned them."

"Very well!"

The officer then turns his horse's head, his orderly follows him. The three other hussars, who had meanwhile bought some wine and some sausages, grin, pay for what they have had, and disappear.

Twenty more came back at a quarter past 7. Their leader went to the Mayor and said:—

"We must have, at 10 to-morrow morning, 20,000 loaves of six pounds each; or, if not, we must have 100,000 francs down."

"We shall do everything that is possible."

"Good evening."

After that they disappear in every direction, wander through the streets, gather together again, and go off, to come back again in greater number to-morrow. Our enemy is like a prudent player, risking little first, then more, then a good deal, but always safely. Would that our leaders would profit by the example, and get into the way of feeling about a little before putting their last sixpence down on the table!

I don't know how the Mayor of Saverne means to manage with these gentlemen. The people are just as incapable of paying 100,000 francs in a day as they are of improvising sixty tons of loaves in a night. They are not rich here. Manufactures are stopped, and the workmen, living almost from day to day have hardly any savings. The crops, too, have been very middling. The burning shame which chokes us to-day will soon mingle with the miseries that accompany it. *Ave, Cesar.* It is a lucky thing that the imperial responsibility was maintained in the Ollivier constitution.

THE COMING REPUBLIC.

Disturbances in the French Provinces.

From the Journal des Debats, August 16.

We read in the *Phare de la Loire*:—On the night of the 11th to the 12th of August a great crowd of citizens marched through the streets of Nantes singing the "Marseillaise," with this variation in the chorus—

Marchons! Marchons!
La Republique en France regnera.

(march on! march on! the republic will reign in France.) The windows of the *Union Bretonne* were smashed with stones because that journal had advocated a state of siege throughout France, and denounced those who are called "domestic Prussians," or "Prussians in France."

The *Gironde* publishes a proclamation addressed to the people of Bordeaux by the Prefect of the Gironde, which begins:—

Order has been seriously disturbed in our city. The tumultuous scenes which have too long interfered with the public tranquillity in the neighborhood of the Prefecture and the theatre have been followed by criminal, odious, and aggressive acts against an establishment of public instruction. To disturb order is to betray the country."

In the *Guienne* of the 15th of August we read:—

A patrol was stoned last night, and two National Guards were slightly wounded. Fortunately, the isolated act was not repeated.

This morning the following placard was posted on the wall of the Grand Theatre. It was, of course, immediately torn down:—

DECREE OF THE 28TH AUGUST.

The people condemn to death all the police and municipal guards of the city.

The execution will soon take place.

Monday evening, at Creusot, a band of from 1200 to 1500 men, the half of whom, at least, were not under eighteen years of age, set out from the neighborhood of the railway station, about half-past seven, marching through the whole town, and shouting for peace, Rochefort, and the republic. They cut down several trees, and about ten o'clock marched on Montceuis; they carried a couple of red flags and some trees they had cut down, which were sixteen or twenty feet high. At Montceuis they tried to seize the flag of the police, but were unsuccessful. They returned to Creusot about midnight, with two police notice boards, which they had captured.

In the *Salut Public of Lyons* we read that four sergeants and soldiers had been wounded by stone-throwing in the disturbance of yesterday morning, and thirteen persons arrested, among whom were two women. The eldest was forty-eight; the youngest fifteen. The average age was between twenty and thirty. Many women were in the riot, leaping like furies at the faces of the police, flinging handfuls of dust in their eyes, and so on.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Count Bismarck's Opinion of Napoleon's Schemes—Austria Cannot be the Ally of France Against Germany.

We published yesterday a document concerning the projects of Napoleon III in relation to Germany, and specifying the propositions made by the Emperor in 1867 to Count von Beust at Salzburg. In this connection the remarks of Count Bismarck to the correspondent of a London journal, in September, 1867, possess considerable interest. Being asked what view he took of the meeting of the French and Austrian Emperors at Salzburg, and whether the inferences and inventions of an excited journalism had had any effect upon him, "None whatever," the Count answered: "what I have thought and think of the Salzburg affair is embodied in my circular of the 7th; and neither I nor any other reasonable man believed in the feasibility of an Austro-French alliance, or feared its consequences, if effected, to Prussia. Austria cannot be the ally of France against Germany; it is the German element in her that is the good cement binding the bricks of her enormous house together. We wish well to Austria, and hope to see her reconstruct her might round an intelligent, free German nucleus. I, for my part, desire for Prussia nothing better than a firm alliance with a constitutional King of Hungary, who, as Emperor of Austria, allows the German element in his other provinces full play. If Salzburg had been a French failure, as some ill-natured people chose to say it was, it could not alarm us; being what it was, we attached no political significance to it whatever." Touching upon the chances of proximate war in the East, Count Bismarck thus expressed himself regarding Russia:—"I do not believe in it. People do not know what Russia's real condition is. I do. Russia has Eastern proclivities, and would like, perhaps, to assert them, but she can only do so in a grand style. Her position precludes her from half measures, and she is really not able to commence a long and costly war. Russia has a great future before her; she has elements of strength far surpassing those of any other empire or kingdom. She is almost unassailable, but she is like a strong and healthy man attacked by indisposition. If he will only lay up for three days, and keep quiet, the native vigor of his constitution will triumph over his illness, and he will rise as strong as ever. But if he will insist upon going out, walking about, and transacting business abroad just as if he were well, his malady will probably lay firmer hold upon him, and bring him to serious straits. Two or three days in the life of a man mean ten, twenty, or thirty years in the life of a nation."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Sept. 3, 1870.

The money market to-day exhibits the full average activity, the demand for all kinds of loans being apparently in excess of the supply, but we suspect that, as far as the banks are concerned, they are, as usual, reserving their strength to meet the demands of the stock brokers who are coming into the market in full force for the fall campaign. Be this as it may, call loans on collaterals are readily effected, and by some means or other a full supply of money is forthcoming whenever the collaterals are considered orthodox. Discounts, on the other hand, are becoming more difficult every day and rates are becoming nominal.

Gold is completely demoralized by the news of the capture of Sedan, with the French army and Napoleon. The sales opened at 115½, dropped to 115, and rallied again to 115⅝.

Government bonds are not materially higher, whilst a portion of the list shows a decline as compared with last night's prices.

The stock market was quite active and stronger. Sales of State 6s, first series, at 105½, and City 6s, old and new, at 101¾. Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 88¾.

Reading Railroad sold largely at 48⅝@48·69. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58⅝ and Lehigh Valley at 58½. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 34½, b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000	Pa 6s, 1st se..105¾	4 sh	Union Pas R 43
$500	do 105¾	26 sh	Read ..s5wn.
$1000	do.....106		trf.... 48⅝
$200	City 6s, New..101¾	100	do.....b30. 48⅝
$5000	City 6s, Old..101¾	200	do.....s60. 48⅝
$5000	Leh V R n bds	800	do ..ls.s60. 48⅝
	Cp..ls.... 95	100	do....s...c. 48⅝
$2300	Sc N 6s '82.ls. 71	400	do..ls.b60.48·69
$4000	Leh gold L..ls. 88¼	200	do...ls.s10. 48⅝
$1000	do. 88¼	200	do .ls.s30wn 48⅝
$20000	Am Gold..ls.115¾	400	do ..ls.b60.48·69
$5000	do 115¾	100	do..... c. 48⅝
$1000	O C & A R bds 80	100	do.....s30. 48⅝
6 sh	Penna R.... 58¾	100	do.....b30.48·69
36	do..... 58¾	100	do .... b60.48·69
200	do.....s60. 58¾	500	do..s30wn. 48⅝
400 sh	Leh V R..ls. 58¾	700	do.....ls.48·56
200 sh	Leh N...b30. 34½	500	do.ls.s30wn.48·56
400	do..ls.b30. 34½	14 sh	C & A R..ls.114¾
200 sh	Ocean Oil.... ·56		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1864, 111⅝@111⅞; do. 1865, 111⅞@112⅛; do. 1865, new, 110@110⅛; do. 1867, do. 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1868, do. 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 115⅛@115⅜; Silver, 109@112; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 875@885; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 720@750.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅜@114; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@112; do., July, 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 1867, 110⅛@110⅜; do. July, 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 5s 10-40, 106@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 115⅛@115⅜. Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Sept. 3.—The Flour market is quiet but steady, with free sellers of all grades at yesterday's quotations. The inquiry for shipment is limited, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 2@600 bbls., including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $7@8·75; for Pennsylvania do, do. at $6·75@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@8·50 for fancy brands, according to quality; 1000 barrels Delaware and Quaker City Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·75@6. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The receipts of Wheat continue liberal, and there is not much activity. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·29@1·40; and 4000 bushels Maryland do. at $1·32. Rye is steady at 88c. for Western and 85c. for Southern. Corn is quiet with considerable offering. Sales of yellow at 98@97c., and Western mixed at 85@87c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 50@52c. for white, and 45@47c. for black, and 52c. for Pennsylvania.

No further sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark—In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Whisky is dull. We quote Western iron-bound at 92@96c.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT WAR NEWS!

The French Surrender.

Is Fully Confirmed

Despatches from Minister Motley.

Bazaine Attempts to Escape

Paris yet without News.

MacMahon's Fatal Errors.

Events on the Frontier.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Surrender of Napoleon Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following telegram was received at the State Department this morning from Minister Motley, dated London, Sept. 3:—

"The Emperor Napoleon surrendered yesterday at Sedan to the King of Prussia. The whole French army at Sedan are prisoners of war. MOTLEY."

The following has also been received, addressed to the Secretary of State:—

"LONDON, Saturday, 1·15 P. M.—The Emperor and MacMahon's army surrendered at Sedan to the King. The Emperor's residence is to be appointed by the King, after an interview with him. The capitulation was concluded with General Wimpffen instead of MacMahon, who was wounded.

"MOTLEY, Minister, London."

The News of the Surrender in London—Does it Involve a Cessation of Hostilities?

LONDON, Sept. 3—Noon.—The news of the surrender of the Emperor and MacMahon's army has created great excitement, and anxiety is universal to learn whether this surrender involves a cessation of hostilities and unresisted occupation of Paris.

Sensible to the Last.

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning represents courageously every event of the campaign as a success of the Emperor.

Bazaine Attempts to Escape.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—A despatch, just received, has the following:—Since Wednesday last Bazaine has steadily sought to escape to the North, but has always been frustrated by General Manteuffel, directed by Prince Frederick Charles.

How Paris is Deceived.

It is really believed in Paris that MacMahon is acting on the offensive and that on Thursday he destroyed the Prussian left, obliging the Crown Prince to fall back on the hills of Argonne.

MacMahon's Fatal Errors.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The *Times* this morning says MacMahon, by a series of errors, has compromised the last chance of retrieving the fortunes of France.

Resume of Events on the Frontier.

From a chaos of unintelligible and conflicting telegrams we gather that MacMahon was proceeding to the relief of Metz, when he was encountered and driven back by the Germans, who pursued him so closely and constantly that collisions were inevitable. Hence conflicts have been reported all the week.

There was serious work at Sedan on Tuesday when MacMahon was perched on the heights of Vaux, near Carignan. Thither came the Emperor on Tuesday, and on that day 30,000 of MacMahon's army was attacked between Mouzon and Moulins. This was the first battle of Beaumont, reported by King William to the Queen. The French were driven over the Meuse to Mouzon, and the encounter on the other bank of the river became general.

The French were expelled from Vaux, and only faced about on Wednesday between Douzy and Bazailles, with the Meuse and Cher between them and the enemy, and a severe engagement occurred. The Prussians turned the French right, necessitating a retirement on Sedan, before which they again renewed the fight on Thursday, when they were driven into that fortress.

200,000 Prisoners Taken.

[Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, have received the following important private despatch.]

LONDON, Sept. 3—Noon.—Later despatches from Berlin claim, according to recent advices, that MacMahon's entire army, 200,000 strong, are prisoners of war at Sedan. Napoleon's personal surrender is authentic. The capitulation was concluded at two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Prussian success was most brilliant. 20,000 Prussians and 10,000 French dead and wounded lie on the battle-field.

Effect of the News on the Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 3—11·30 A. M.—The great and pacific news just received gives universal relief, and the effect is visible in nearly every countenance. A new impulse is given to prices and transactions. Consols 92¼ for money and account. American securities steady. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89; of 1865, old, 88¼; and of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 83. Railways firmer and higher. Erie, 17¼; Illinois Central, 111½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22½.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 9@9⅛d.; Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. Sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 8s. 5d.@8s. 7d.; red winter do., 9s. 7d.@9s. 9d.

LONDON, Sept. 3—11·30 A. M.—Refined Petroleum dull.

RECEIVING THE NEWS.

Excitement Over the Great Intelligence from Europe.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—The news of the French surrender has created intense excitement here. German flags are flying, and all the newspaper offices are besieged by immense crowds, anxiously awaiting further particulars.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The news of the surrender of MacMahon's army creates the greatest excitement in this city. Dozens of extras have been issued. People are standing before the newspaper offices eagerly watching for anything more that may come. There is great excitement in Wall street.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Great excitement has been produced throughout this city by the telegram announcing the surrender of the French army. The bulletin boards are surrounded, and the brief announcement has naturally stimulated the anxiety for particulars.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Book Concern Robbery.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The property stolen from the Methodist Book Concern, $15,000 in Jersey City bonds, articles of silver, etc., was restored this morning to an officer of the institution.

The plunder was sent in a package strongly made up and by a messenger who was unable to state where it came from; all he knew was he had been instructed to deliver it.

Fatal Accidents.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 3.—Daniel Adams, while at work on the Central Railroad bridge in this city, had both legs cut off by a locomotive. He cannot recover.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Sept. 3.—William J. Styles, aged fifty years, a resident of Rhinebeck, fell down stairs at his residence in that village yesterday and fractured his skull. He died in three hours after.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton active and firm; sales 500 bales, middling uplands at 19¾c.; middling Orleans at 20¾c. Flour dull and lower; sales 6500 barrels State at $4·90@6; Ohio at $5·40@6·50; Western at $4·90@6·30; Southern at $5·50@8·50. Wheat dull and nominally lower. Corn is without decided change; mixed Western, 83@85c.; sales of 30,000 bushels. Oats dull; sales of 20,000 bushels State, at 50@55c.; Western at 50c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whisky dull at 94c.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

Wreck of a Schooner.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 3.—A small schooner from Staten Island to New York, said to be the Rapidan, of Yorktown, Va., in attempting to cross the bar this high water, carried away mainmast and foremast. A surf boat has boarded her, and the crew will be saved. If the present weather and sea continue the scooner will probably be a wreck. Wind north.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Holden Case—The Governor Sustained.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 3.—The application made yesterday for a bench warrant to arrest Governor Holden for the arrest of Josiah Turner, Jr., by the militia, alleged to have been authorized by him, was fully debated yesterday and to-day. The Justices of the Supreme Court unanimously determined that the Governor is not liable to arrest.

W. H. BAILEY, Counsel.

PRINCESS SALM-SALM.

A Highly Favored Newspaper Correspondent.

A German-American writer from Saarbrucken to the New York *Staats Zeitung* says:—

In company with an American friend I went over to the hotel near the railroad station, where we found large numbers of officers and Knights of St. John, an order of noblemen whose duty it is to take care of the sick and wounded in times of war. After we were refreshed by a substantial dinner and a bottle of excellent wine, we intended to visit the German camp at Forbach, and I was just forcing my baggage into the smallest possible compass when I heard a noise of horses and the clatter of sabres in the yard. I hastened out and found a large party of army surgeons in company with a crowd of the Knights of St. John, all on horseback, and in their midst an amazon, whom I at once recognized as the Princess Salm-Salm. As soon as she saw me, she jumped down from her horse, threw her arms around my neck and kissed me. The legion of gallants who surrounded the beautiful woman stared at the scene with stupefaction—because I looked more like a highwayman than a gentleman whom a princess might embrace. She then presented me to the company as her old friend from the American battle-fields, and I accept the name, because in spite of certain feminine weaknesses I always admired her pluck and the great qualities of her character. The princess came in company with Dr. Busch, the chief of the surgeon's staff, had the cross of St. John on her sleeve, and does not think much of the Bordeaux-drinking knights, who follow her merely for show.

The Illness of Chief Justice Chase.

The New York *World* to-day, in commenting on the illness of Chief Justice Chase, says:—

We have so few really able men in public life that the country cannot afford to lose this eminent statesman and jurist. Fervent prayers will be offered up from many hearts that he may soon show symptoms of convalescence and be long spared for future usefulness.

A New York *Herald* correspondent relates how the President received the news. The writer says:—

The President was very much shocked at the intelligence, but expressed his doubt of its correctness.

"I can hardly believe it is true," he said, "or the news would certainly have been communicated to me."

"His friends are anxious to keep it from being known," continued the informant.

"If true, it is a very sad affair," responded the President, "and I still hope it may not be, for the country has few abler men and none more worthy of the public trust. His place would be difficult to fill."

"I think there'll be no lack of men to take his place," with unfeeling flippancy remarked a third party, interrupting the conversation, "so you'll not be troubled on this score."

"There'll be no lack of candidates," was the President's laconic rejoinder.

OBITUARY.

General de Failly.

A cable telegram from Brussels announces that General Failly has been shot, one report stating that it was by order of Marshal MacMahon, and another by his own men. The miserable part which he has played in the war renders either report quite credible.

Pierre Louis Achille de Failly was born in the year 1808. He received his military education at the school of St. Cyr, and at the time of the revolution in 1848 was a lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of the line. As a brigadier-general he took part in the Crimean war and distinguished himself greatly in the service, especially in the battles of the Alma, of the Mamelon Vert, and of Tracktir. After his return from this campaign he was made an aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and in the Italian war he had command of a division of General Niel's army corps. In this war he distinguished himself at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. He was selected in 1867 to quell the Garibaldian movement, and in doing so made the first trial on a large scale of the Chassepot.

He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 3d Corps in 1869, but at the outbreak of the present war was transferred to the command of the 5th Corps, with his headquarters at the outset at Bitche. During the battle at Woerth, it is alleged that he was ordered by MacMahon to march to the latter's assistance, but failed to do so in consequence of a blunder in transmitting the order by telegraph. After the retreat from the line of the Saar he was in command at Chalons, but on abandoning that place as the Prussians advanced upon it, overlooked one hundred cannons, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy if Count de Palikao had not taken the precaution to have the camp inspected after its evacuation. For this oversight his removal was ordered; but at the opening of the recent series of battles on the Meuse General Wimpfen, his successor, had not arrived to replace him o that his military career did not terminate until within a few days.

THIRD EDITION

The Great Prussian Success

An Empire for Germany

The Prisoners in Belgium

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Butler Case Dismissed.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prisoners in Belgium.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—(Special to the New York *Telegram*.)—A special despatch from Brussels, dated September 2, reports that the Prussians who entered Belgium and surrendered at the requisition of the Belgina authorities have been sent to Bruges. The French captured at the same time have been lodged in the citadel of the same city. The greater part of the officers of both forces have been set at liberty on parole.

The Sanitary Department.

The entire population of Namur have placed themselves in the service of the Sanitary Department.

An Empire for Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Germans are urging King William to declare himself Emperor of Germany.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 3—1·30 P. M.—Continental securities here tend strongly upward, French being an exception. At Liverpool, Mark and Mincing Lanes report, in consequence of the political news, everything is unsettled, without possibility of fixing prices, which, however, generally tend up. Consols closed at 92⅛ for money and account. American securities firmer and higher; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89⅜; of 1865, old, 88¾; 1867s, 87⅛; 10-40s, 83⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 17⅜; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 22⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton closed excited; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 5000 for export and speculation. Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Bacon, 59s. Refined petroleum, 1s. 6¾d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important to Cuban Traders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following translation of an important order, which will interest all persons trading with Cuba, has been forwarded to the Department of State by our Consul-General at Havana:—

[TRANSLATION.]

Intendantcy-General of the Hacienda:—In a circular from this Intendantcy of the 16th of May last, published in the *Gaceta* of the 18th of the same month, it was ordered that in order to release masters of vessels from fines which they had incurred on account of informalities in their manifests or for not having presented them together with the manifest certified by the Consul, thus failing to comply with the regulations they should observe according to an order of the Provisional Government of the 11th of November, 1868, it was necessary for them to prove they had been in no part of this island since the 19th of December, 1868, the date of the going into effect of said order. It was also ordered that the justificatory proof should consist of certificates issued by the captains of the qualified ports of the island, which the consignees of the vessel should present within thirty days, counting from the date of the notice of the imposed fine, but as various petitions have been presented as to the difficulty and cost in many cases of procuring this proof, this Intendantcy design to give commerce and navigation all the facilities compatible with law and the interests of the Treasury, after having heard the reports of the central section of customs, and the Board of Finance has decreed that custom houses shall consider as sufficient proof for the purpose indicated a certificate of the consul of the port where the vessel enters, in which shall be stated that, according to an examination of the log or log books presented to him for that purpose by the master, said vessel has not been in any port of the island since the 19th of December, 1868, the consuls being also at liberty to exact such data as they may consider necessary to certify with exactness upon the subject, which is hereby published in the *Gaceta* for general information.

JOSE EMILIO DE SANTOS, Intendant-General.
Havana, Aug. 16, 1870.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Stocks very irregular. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 115¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 114; do. 1864, do., 111¾; do. 1865, do., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾; do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 106. Virginia 6s, new, 65; Missouri 6s, 90½; Canton, 61; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 95¾; Erie, 22½; Reading, 96¾; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 136; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island 113¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher at 19½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and heavy; amber Maryland, $1·45@1·60; fair to good red, $1·36@1·40; common, $1·05@1·20; Western red winter, $1·30@1·35. Corn irregular and lower; Maryland white, 90@95c.; do. yellow, 95c.; Western white, 80@90c.; mixed Western, 80@84c. Oats easier at 48@52c. Rye, 75@90c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in fair demand at 93@94c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Presentment.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Allison.

This being the last day of the August term, Judge Allison appeared in court for Judge Paxson, to close up the business, and received the following final presentment from the Grand Jury:—

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia:

We, the Grand Jury for the city and county of Philadelphia for the month of August, 1870, do respectfully present that we have discharged our duties without fear, favor, or affection. We have acted upon 416 bills, of which 180 have been returned as true bills and 236 have been ignored. We have visited the Almshouse and the County Prison and have found those institutions in good order, and as regards cleanliness they far exceeded our expectation. The only fault we observed was the overcrowding of the Insane Department of the Almshouse and in portions of the County Prison. We do not mean to say that the Inspectors of the County Prison or the Guardians of the Poor are in any way responsible for the overcrowding, as it is a matter over which they have no control. The Grand Jury think that all persons committed for trial should have their cases brought before the Court as soon as possible, and the aldermen of the city should exercise more discrimination in sending so many petty cases to Court for trial, thereby saving the county the costs.

And we must say that the rapidity with which the Grand Jury have been enabled to dispose of the business of the present term is due to the assistance obtained from the District Attorney and the gentlemen connected with his office. All transcripts returned by the aldermen of the city were at once placed in the hands of the clerks, and bills of indictment presented for the action of the Grand Jury. It was this energetic course pursued by the District Attorney and his assistants that enabled the Grand Jury not only to dispose of the work before them, but gave the judge of the present Court an opportunity to rid the community at once of some of the most notorious offenders. The Grand Jury are convinced that the imposition of exemplary sentences will tend to rid the city of all dangerous characters. It is but just to say that we have had every attention paid us by the officers of the court, for which we return thanks.

After a few remarks of thanks for their services, the Judge discharged the Grand Jurors from further attendance.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE FALSE GLORIES OF SUMMER.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

So much song and sentiment have been wasted upon Summer that we yield to the temptation of doing it justice in plain prose. All the poets, from the apocryphal time of Scio's sightless bard to the days of Browning and Lowell—not to speak of the host of tuneful rhymers who win neither fame nor fortune—have made the Summer an ideal; have hung upon it their fairest festoons of fancy, and their richest garlands of thought. By some series of subtile causes, the Summer has come to represent whatever beauty, sweetness and richness there may be in life, no less than the fruitage and fruition of the fondest wishes and highest aspirations. One would imagine, from all this rhythmic ado and miscellaneous mellifluence, that Summer was a peculiar atmospheric condition of Parnassus to which no mortal, even though drunk with the wine of poesy, had ever been admitted. And yet the season is liberally scattered all over the planet—too much so to enforce the belief that it is a blessing. Go where we will, unless to the peaks of the Alps or Himalayas, we cannot get beyond the region where the mercury insists on altitude, and where the heat is oppressive at some time of the year. We associate Russia with superabundant snows; and yet who that has been in Moscow or St. Petersburg, during July or August, has not found himself in melting mood? Stockholm, or Christiania, hyperborean as they seem, are anything but comfortable in those months; and Greenland itself is not incapable of producing calorific griefs. While the dog-star raged, we have often sought in vain for sequestered spots wherein the thermometer might play an unconspicuous part. We are profoundly skeptical if there be any such places on the surface of the globe; and we have always questioned if Sir John Franklin, amid the Arctic icebergs, did not die of sunstroke.

Of all the seasons, summer has the least to recommend it; indeed, may be said to be the most unendurable. Spring, autumn, and winter have their pleasures, their pleasantnesses, and their poetry; but summer, by its sultriness, its monotony, and its heat, makes comfort a mockery and satisfaction a sham. It is all well enough to read of solstitial joys and beauties; but when we strive to realize them, they elude and delude us like a will-o'-the-wisp. Sophomorical weeklies tell us of the glory of the umbrageous woods and the sparkle of the silver streamlets. We visit them only to find, to our disappointment and disgust, that the woods are full of stinging gnats, and that the streamlets, converted into stagnant pools, are the birthplace of myriads of venomous musquitoes. Some skillful sonneteer chants the charm of the sky and the loveliness of the field; but, to the eye of common sense, the one is a concave of burning brass and the other a plain of blasted vegetation. Correspondents write with mingled fustian and hyperbole of the picturesqueness and grandeur of the mountains, of the delights and dissipations of the sea-shore. We fly to them both, and return, mourning over the vanity of human hope and the reality of dyspepsia. There is no place to live on the mountains, and in the valleys the heat is insupportable. By the sea the breeze is from the land, and the accommodations are a satire on the name. We roast in town; but we broil in the country. We stew at the springs; but we bake on the beach. If we cannot avoid the fire of the season, what matters our form of culinary preparation?

Though none of us have discovered the region which is delightful in summer, it is sweet to believe that the region exists. Places that hold us with a spell at other times, disenchant us while Sirius burns. Sorrento is thought by many to be the fairest spot on earth; and yet who that could get away has ever spent a summer there? As a general rule, the more warm weather a country has the more disagreeable it is. "There endless summer reigns;" "No season but summer;" "The summer circles all the joyous year," are cheap phrases of rhetoric which pass for eloquence among those who do not understand the use of language, or the prosaic quality of heat. The lands of endless summer are shunned by all save those obliged to dwell in them. The tropics are attractive to the imagination and repulsive to the senses. Nature makes them hateful with prodigality, and shows her opinion of them by the race she puts there. Egypt, with all her associations of age, and learning, and mystery, is only a plain of burning sand, where nothing but its reputation detains our wandering feet. How Cleopatra, who stands to us for all feminine fascinations, could have lived in that blazing desert, is past all finding out. How she could have kept the great Cæsus there, though backed by all her blandishments and bewildering charms; how she could make him forget ambition, which was the god of his idolatry, in the soft twining of her rounded arms, with the mercury above 120 degrees in the shade, is not to be accounted for by any knowledge of man's weakness, or any penetration of woman's art. The Goddess of Love herself would be unlovely under such circumstances; and the ideal beauty every poet dreams of would repel when her only thought was how to keep cool.

The present summer, which, thank Heaven! has breathed its last, has made the season hateful in all climes, and under all conditions. They who believed themselves salamanders longed, during the torrid weeks, for Spitzbergen and the ever-frozen sea. There is no comfort or consolation in the sweltering period, which, for human satisfaction, should be banished from the year. With all its letters of recommendation, summer is an impostor and a cheat. It corroborates the theories of Cabanis respecting the relations between the physical and ethical, and goes far to show that the keeping of the commandments and the observation of the laws is a thing of temperature and atmosphere. Summer is a remunerative evil to crops and watering-places, but to humanity and civilization it is a perennial affliction. So much, at least, we may exclaim in the heat of our memory; and having said it, we feel better as we banish the late season and all its torrid recollections.

THE DEFEAT OF MACMAHON—THE GOVERNMENT OF PARIS—THE FUTURE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

We still wait for details of the fight of Tuesday and Wednesday between MacMahon and the Crown Prince at Beaumont. The latest telegraphic details indicate that MacMahon has escaped from his hardy pursuer and is striking at the other Royal Prince, who debars the way to relieve Bazaine, but until we have fuller details we must not allow ourselves to speak with too much confidence.

It is undeniable that the forces of Napoleon, having failed hitherto to check the onward march of the German hosts, have made it their object to hinder as much as possible the attack on Paris. As if the only hope of salvation lay in Paris, MacMahon and Bazaine have each been doing all that could be done to give Paris time to prepare for an attack, if not to make an attack impossible. For the last three weeks MacMahon and Bazaine have been endeavoring to unite their forces. During this same period of time the brain which has controlled the movements of the German forces has been doing its utmost to make such union impossible. Considering the line of march of the Prussians, considering that the occupation of Paris has been and still is their object, considering at the same time that France has been putting forth all her strength to defeat these purposes, it has not unnaturally been concluded that out of this double purpose would emerge the conflict which would prove decisive and final. In other words, it has generally been admitted that if MacMahon and Bazaine cannot effect a junction the game is up so far as France is concerned. On the other hand, it has been just as generally admitted that if Prussia was not able to render this junction impossible the tide of battle might be turned, and the too confident armies of Prussia sent homewards demoralized.

Whatever be the actual facts regarding this battle of Beaumont, it is not to be denied that Prussia cannot be easily driven from the position which she has so nobly won. There are those who think that France is yet strong enough to repel the invader. We do not say that she is not. But we do say that for her own interest, not to say glory, she has been too slow to reveal her strength. It was said by the first Napoleon that he never knew the meaning of resistance until he crossed the Rhine. In Italy conquest was easy. The bright skies and the soft climate of the south made men shrink from the bayonet. Directly, however, the victorious legions of the republic crossed the Rhine it was felt that the bayonet was no longer an object of terror. On the northern side of that river men were encountered who with stronger arms could wield the deadly weapon, and with broader breasts could receive the attack. The Germans have not deteriorated, but improved, since the days of the first Napoleon. Physically they are what they ever have been—far more than a match for their southern rivals: but to physical superiority they have added the results of superior intellect, the mighty appliances of modern science. Since the days when the Goths, the Vandals, and the Huns came pouring destructively down on the civilization of the south, no such revelation of northern energy has been given to the world. On this continent we know the value of the Northern races. All that is good and great in these United States is traceable to a Northern origin. The surplus energies which were wont to let themselves loose upon the happier regions of Southern Europe have been finding for many years past a more agreeable outlet to the New World across the seas. We mention this circumstance to show the superiority of the Germans, physically considered, as compared with the French. In our judgment, whatever be the result of this fight, the centre of European civilization will not in the future be sought in France, but in Germany.

This war has already done much. It has made Germany a unit. It has been the great aim of all the leading French statesmen of modern times to prevent this union. To make this union impossible M. Thiers and M. Guizot have exerted themselves quite as much as has done Louis Napoleon. To prevent this union the present Emperor of the French has persistently, but not wisely, labored during the last eighteen years. To prevent this union Napoleon commenced the present war. But the means have defeated themselves. The war which was meant to destroy German unity has actually built it up. Hanoverians and Saxons, Wurtemburgers, and Bavarians are all Prussians in this contest. Result the fighting as it may, the unity already accomplished and sanctified by so much precious blood can never be undone. This, however, is not the only result. The Bonaparte dynasty is doomed, and, through the Bonaparte dynasty, the whole fanciful fabric of Latin unity has crumbled to pieces. For at least another generation the Bonapartes must retire into private life, nor are we likely for many years to come to hear much of the unity of the Latin races.

The return of the Orleans princes to power is no longer a mere possibility. Their return is one of the necessities of the situation. Orleanist contentment, not Bonapartist ambition, is what France henceforward will imperatively need. In some future age, but not now, Gallic acquisitiveness may take a new point of departure. Would it be wonderful if, while another Bonaparte goes into involuntary exile, and while the dome of St. Peter's fades away from the eyes of the last of the Roman Pontiffs, the dream of M. Guizot should become a reality and the decendants of Louis Philippe should reign at once in Paris and Madrid? The whirligig of time works wondrous changes.

OFFICIAL INFLUENCE IN POLITICS.

From the N. Y. Times.

The exaction of pecuniary contributions from clerks in the Government departments is bad, but it is not worse than the interference of Federal office-holders in the choice of delegates to conventions, or in the nominations which the conventions are required to make. Both are evils. From one the character and efficiency of the civil service suffer; the other imparts to cliques a power to regulate the action of party in a manner fatal to its integrity. If all Secretaries entertained the just ideas of Mr. Cox, and had his firmness in enforcing them, the black-mailing system which partisanship has sanctioned and systematized would soon come to an end. The meddling of office-holders in local elections may not be so easily prevented, but it must be done, if party management is to be purified, and really good men are to occupy official positions.

No probable reform of the civil service will speedily reach the lucrative offices outside of the departments. These will continue among the rewards which the victorious party will have at its disposal; and while human nature is as it is, we may be sure that their distribution will be more or less regulated by an expectation of gain accruing to the party. But there are two ways of helping a party by the use of patronage. The ordinary method is gross and demoralizing. Men are appointed because of their supposed value at election times. They are relied upon to make their offices the pivotal points of local organization, and so to exert their influence that the nomination of some men shall be prevented and the nomination of others secured. The working of this plan may be seen all around us. The wiser and more honorable method is that which would aid a party by the appointment to office of those in whose fitness the community at large has confidence, and whose performance of duty would indicate the high standard of the appointing power. We need hardly observe that this better plan is not one with which either party is too familiar.

But we do not rest the case on high moral grounds. Expediency is the most acceptable working basis among politicians. Is, then, the interference of office-holders in elections expedient? We think not. There are complaints of its effect from various quarters. Little "rings" are formed to further the schemes of intriguers. Patronage belonging to a party is used for the benefit of a faction. Candidates are nominated in advance of conventions, and official influence is exercised to construct the conventions accordingly. Good, able men who refuse to play into the hands of cliques are proscribed; their nomination is frustrated, or they are driven into retirement in disgust. One result is, a growing disinclination on the part of first-class men to figure in the list of candidates; another, an ever-increasing tendency on the part of officials to become arrogant in tone and all-pervading in tactics: they assume too much, and would fain manipulate the party which they should be content to serve. These manifestations are not desirable, because they are not profitable. Some ambitious candidate may chant their praises, and some pliant convention may pay tribute to their power. But if a general balance be fairly struck, it will be found that from this source the party losses exceed its gains.

DANGERS AHEAD.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Now that it has become more than evident that the chances of success are overwhelmingly in favor of one belligerent, the English press has begun to discuss the probability of Prussia becoming the preponderant power of the continent in that optimist spirit which it always displays when the affairs of any country but England are in question. The reasons for congratulating ourselves on the prospect appear to vary from the simple reflection that Prussia is a Protestant and France a Catholic power to the weightier consideration that the Germans have never shown themselves to be possessed by the conquering and aggressive ambition hitherto peculiar to the French. Both propositions are of course substantially true, but each of them requires nevertheless very considerable qualification. It may be doubted whether King William is not leading into France more Roman Catholic than Protestant soldiers, and it is quite certain that vastly more men in the German armies go voluntarily to mass and confession than there are men given to these practices in the French. And it may be added that if France has kept the Italians out of Rome, there is no power on whose, possibly contemptuous, toleration of its vagaries the Holy See so systematically relies as Prussia.

The question of the comparative aggressiveness of France or Prussia as a leading military power is more interesting; but it is very difficult to have a confident opinion upon it. France is an example of a nation formed on the principle of purely political boundaries; and her superiority to other countries has consisted in the completeness with which she has effaced all traces of the interior divisions which the system of mere political demarcation superseded. So far as her ambition may be attributed to the principle which governs her national organization, it arises from there being no reason why her boundaries should line on one particular geographical line more than on another. When the present war began a swarm of pamphlets made their appearance in Paris reiterating the claims of France to the frontier of the Rhine, but (putting aside some audacious historical statements) the argument consisted in little more than asking the question why the power which held Alsace and Lorraine should not have the Palatinate also. On the other hand, when the new German Empire is constituted it will be as far as possible removed from a mere political aggregation; it will be an empire formed on the principle of nationality. The conception of nationality is at present in the highest degree vague. It apparently implies a theory of common descent founded on community of language: but the definition of a common language is as elastic as possible, and nobody can exactly say how far the claims extend which can be advanced on the ground of identity of race. The only example which we have of a State constructed on the new principle is very far from encouraging; and yet Russia is not nearly as perfect an embodiment of the Slavonic as will be a Prussian Germany of the Teutonic nationality. The insignificant exception of Posen does not create difficulties which can be distantly compared with the disturbance of Russian national theories occasioned by the German provinces on the Baltic and by the irreconcilable hostility of Poland. We are as far as possible from predicting the aggresiveness of the new Germany when it has ascended to the first place among military powers. The future will alone settle the point. But it is clearly rash to take for granted that unambitious quiescence will be the permanent condition of a great military State constructed on a principle which gives it a theoretical right to include part of France, part of Austria, part of Russia, and even part of Italy. The enthusiasm of the Germans for the forcible severance of Sleswick-Holstein from Denmark—an enthusiasm as genuine and universal as ever took possession of a people—ought by itself to be a warning against hasty assumptions as to the future character of German national passions.

It is not our own opinion that much comfort or instruction can be got out of speculations on the national genius of particular communities, and on the course which it will dictate to them if they are elevated to the primacy of the continent. Unhappily, military success never fails to transform national genius, and not seldom to deprave it. There is only one result which peace can bring that seems to us likely to serve as a real and solid guarantee against that curse of recurrent war which so fearfully afflicts the second half of the nineteenth century. This result—which we do not regard as at best more than probable—is an understanding among nations about the scale of their future armaments. All inferences from supposed national characteristics are as uncertain as possible, but this is at any rate certain, that if States do not keep up great armies, they will not go to war so often. The existence of great armaments brings about war far oftener than the fear of war produces great armaments. If nothing is done to effect such an understanding at the peace, the burden of great armies will probably become absolutely crushing. We do not think it worth while discussing whether the French or the German military system is the more oppressive to industry and the arts. No doubt, abstractly, war is cheapest and least burdensome when conducted by a mercenary army specially trained and paid for its work. But the fact is, the French and German systems have for a long time past been approximating to one another. The long struggle of King William in the early part of his reign with the Prussian Chamber and the liberal statesmen which it followed had for its object the extension of that part of his army which corresponded to the permanent armies of England, France, and Austria. On the other hand, the French system, always in some degree removed from one of purely mercenary organization by the conscription, has been brought much nearer to the Prussian arrangements by the augmented importance of the Garde Mobile. What Europe is in danger of is the establishment in every continental country of a combination of the two systems. Every man, from youth to old age, will be under a liability to military service; all labor, skilled and unskilled, will be liable to interruption at the most critical epochs, and the sources of plenty, ease, and comfort will thus from time to time be suddenly dried up. But this will not save continental populations from having large amounts of capital subtracted and labor withdrawn to keep up armies in no respect substantially different from mercenary armies, and equally at the disposal of gambling statesmen and intriguing monarchs.

When Count Bismarck declined the English proposal to disarm, he stated that, owing to the difference between the French and German military systems, the process of parallel disarmament would be very difficult to regulate. Knowing what Count Bismarck knew, it is hard to conceive his giving any answer which did not convey a refusal; but, as a matter of fact, the two systems are not nearly so incommensurable as they once were. It is the transformation of a part of the Prussian army into something not very unlike other continental armies which has made it as formidable for attack as, before the present King's reign, it was intended to be for defense. The argument, at all events, is not one that ought to prevent the most strenuous exertions on the part of the statesmen who will have to settle the terms of peace. If those terms include no securities against the multiplication of vast armies, resting universally on armed populations, the wisdom of diplomacy is indeed foolishness, and Europe has never had a darker future before it.

ASSESSMENT OF COLORED VOTERS.

From the Harrisburg Patriot.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says that in some Democratic counties the assessors have refused to perform the duty of registering the colored voters, and that for this reason Governor Geary "issued his proclamation calling upon the commissioners of the several counties to see the law enforced." Now we distinctly repeat that there has been no disposition to refuse registry to the negroes in any Democratic county of this State. Fraudulent as the fifteenth amendment is, the Democrats and conservative Republicans mean to obey it, but at the same time punish its authors at the polls. Governor Geary has no evidence in the executive department which justifies his silly proclamation, and the *Miners' Journal* cannot make good what it so recklessly asserts.

The simple story of Geary's proclamation is soon told. The Warrior is a rival of Cameron for the Senate of the United States. He has an exceedingly small political capital to carry on business against so powerful and wily a rival. Fearing that the people were forgetting him, Geary thought he would startle them with another proclamation. There was nothing left him for a subject but the fifteenth amendment. It was little to him that the conservative, moderate and law-abiding people of Pennsylvania, everywhere, render obedience to the amendment, and the laws passed to enforce its execution. He could not forego the keen pleasure of spreading himself on paper even though he should libel his fellow-citizens in an official document. By his proclamation he meant to convey to the country the false impression that a portion of the people of the State which has the misfortune to have him for chief magistrate were conspiring to disobey the laws. For the sake of making a little poor political capital and gratifying his disgusting vanity, he did not hesitate to issue a false and libelous proclamation. Not another radical governor in the United States will have the meanness to conceive and execute a work of such vile and contemptible partisanship. All that he gets for his pains is the contempt and scorn of the radicals themselves, who do not fail to see through the motives that have dictated this proclamation. The *Miners' Journal* will struggle in vain to impart dignity to this document of Geary, or suggest a high and honorable purpose in the issuing of it. Governor Geary is as great on proclamations as the Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. The *Miners' Journal* has not forgotten that "supplementary proclamation" which was issued for the purpose of defrauding Henry D. Foster of his seat in Congress, on the pretense that new evidence of illegal voting had been received in the Executive Department.

DR. GIHON.

From the Harrisburg Topic.

Certain newspapers have chosen to draw an inference or two from the appointment by the Governor of Dr. John H. Gihon as Quarantine Master for the Port of Philadelphia. They have various pleasantries to repeat, as they think, at the Doctor's expense. In his absence it may not be inappropriate to say a word or two for him.

On the 16th of March last Dr. Gihon started the *Topic*, which he has run successfully and satisfactorily ever since. When the yellow fever broke out in quarantine and Dr. Thompson, the Lazaretto physician, fell by the hand of Providence in the faithful discharge of his duties, Dr. Gihon, knowing the nature of the disease, having suffered from it himself in the hospitals of New Orleans, and having had great and valuable experience in its treatment, at once tendered his services to the Governor. This was at a time when the deaths from yellow fever in the Philadelphia quarantine were at the rate of seventy-five per cent.—an unusual proportion—and when it was natural to expect men, even old physicians, to hesitate about accepting such a position. Dr. Taylor, however, also tendered his services and the Governor appointed the latter. Then came the death of Mr. Robert Gartside, the Quarantine Master, of the same disease. The situation of Master of Quarantine was then at a discount. There were no applicants for the post of danger. Dr. Gihon again tendered his services. If there was anybody in the State whom John W. Geary had reason to say he knew thoroughly it was Dr. Gihon. The Governor was perfectly aware of the Doctor's services, sufferings and experience in hospitals where yellow fever, cholera, and small-pox prevailed to a great extent. Some appointment to fill the post at the Lazaretto was absolutely necessary. It was at a time when a man was needed immediately to supply the place of the brave Gartside. How could there be any hesitancy, then, about the selection of Dr. Gihon? The offer made by this gentleman was a patriotic one, calling rather for the approval of his fellow citizens and brother editors than for their speculations as to his ceasing, for a time at least, his connection with the *Topic* as its editor, manager, or publisher. Indeed, we can conceive of no more praiseworthy act on the part of any man. Those who have so much twaddle to repeat in this connection might have tendered their names for the Lazaretto appointment—but they did not.

The selection of Dr. Gihon is approved by the best citizens of the State and by all who know the man. It has long been felt that not only ought the Lazaretto physician be a doctor of medicine, but also the Quarantine Master. The late appointment, therefore, was a most meritorious one in more points than one.

These newspapers are oracles in their way, especially those in Philadelphia, that arrogate to themselves a monopoly of Harrisburg news, gossip and comment. They generally manage to know what nobody else knows, and have repeatedly astonished the natives of the capital city and the officials here by their smart announcements, which nobody here believes. In this matter they have undoubtedly "put their foot in it." They reckon without their host. Let these gentlemen think twice before they speak, and they will not be guilty of maligning or ridiculing a man who patriotically offers his services at the post of danger where, perhaps, they themselves have never thought of going.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, NO. 417 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

NOTICE:—Holders of Certificates of this Company's Loans of 1872, 1882, and Boat and Car Loans of 1865 and 1864, are requested to present them on and after September 1, 1870, at this office, in order to receive in commutation therefor the new Certificates as guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Receipts will be given for old Certificates, and the new ones will be delivered as soon as they can be signed by the officers of the two companies.

F. FRALEY,
8 30 5t Freaident.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 6m

NOTICE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AUGUST 25, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 5th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

8 25 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

HARPER'S HAIR DYE.—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or grey hair, whiskers, or mustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APplication will be made to the Treasurer of the City of Philadelphia for the issue of a new certificate of City Loan in the place of one which has been lost or mislaid, viz., No. 15,169 (Bounty Loan, No. 3) for Five Hundred Dollars, in the name of Susanna Orr, Executrix. JAMES W. PAUL,
8 24 6w* Attorney of Susanna Orr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN APplication will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 s6m

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2[illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER,
No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey. 8 16 30t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 320 BROADWAY, New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

No. 1415 LOCUST Street.

EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.

This Select School will enter upon its sixth year completely reorganized.

Rooms improved, and refitted with handsome furniture.

1. Pupils prepared for business life. Thorough course in the English Branches and Mathematics.
2. Pupils prepared for high standing in College.
3. Special instructors in French, German, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Book-keeping, Natural Science.
4. A carefully organized Primary Department.
5. Special features—an unsurpassed locality, spacious and well-ventilated rooms, with high ceilings, a retired play ground.

Next session begins September 12. Circulars at No. 1415 LOCUST St. Applications received daily.

Testimonial from Hon. William Strong, U. S. Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1870.

During the last two years my son has been an attendant of the school of Mr. Edward Clarence Smith, known as Rugby Academy. I can unqualifiedly commend Mr. Smith to those who have sons to be educated, as a superior instructor, devoted to his work, kind and firm in his management of his pupils, and in all respects qualified for success in his profession.

8 13 W. STRONG.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Commercial Arithmetic and all kinds of Business Calculations.
French and German, Linear and Perspective Drawing, Elocution, English Composition, Natural Science.
FIELD PRACTICE in Surveying and Civil Engineering, with the use of all requisite instruments, is given to the higher classes in Mathematics.
A first-class Primary Department.
The best ventilated, most lofty and spacious Class-rooms in the city.
Open for the reception of applicants daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20
Fall term will begin September 12.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address
REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Day and Boarding School. This institution, having successfully completed its fourth year, has become one of the established schools of our city. Its course of study includes a thorough English and Classical Education, embracing Mental, Moral, and Physical culture.

Its ninth session will open on MONDAY, September 12. For terms, etc., apply at the school.

8 29tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, Principal.

ELDON SEMINARY.—MISS CARR'S SELECT Boarding School for Young Ladies will RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 14, 1870.

It is situated at the York Road Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Principal may be consulted personally at her residence during the summer, or by letter addressed to Shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Pa. Circulars can be obtained also at the office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, Philadelphia.
8 8

THE SIXTEENTH ACADEMIC YEAR OF SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY, N. E. corner of EIGHTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets, begins Tuesday, September 6. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Applications received on and after Monday, August 22.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.,
8 18 3m Principal.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. CORNER OF TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 5. Parents are invited to call after August 29. Boys prepared for business or for College. JOHN P. LAMBERTON, A. M.,
8 22 1m Principal.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street, reopens September 5 Thorough preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department for small Boys.
8 27 1m Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 South MERRICK Street (formerly Mrs. M. E. Mitchell's.) The Fall Term of this school will begin on THURSDAY, September 15. MISS AGNES IRWIN,
8 31 tS15 Principal.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTH-WEST PENN SQUARE.—The school year for 1870 and 1871 will commence on MONDAY, the 12th of September. T. W. BRADWOOD,
8 31 12t Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, No. 1922 MOUNT VERNON Street. Sixth Semi-Annual Term begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.
Call or send for circular. 9 2 2w

OAKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NORRISTOWN, Pa., will commence its Twenty-sixth Year September 1. Terms, $260. For circulars address J. GRIER RALSTON. 8 6 1m*

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A SELECT Family Boarding-school for boys, will reopen Sept. 12, 1870. For Circulars address J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal, South Amboy, N. J. 8 20uths26t*

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR.—H. D. GREGORY, A. M., will reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on September 5. 8 22 1m*

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce, will be re-opened September 5th.
8 22 2m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

A. R. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, NO. 819 ARCH Street, will open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Hours from 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. daily. 9 1 6t*

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL,

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Yesterday afternoon John Trix, residing at No. 217 Brown street, fell through a hatchway at the northeast corner of York avenue and Willow street, badly injuring himself. He was removed to his home.

—About 6 o'clock last evening Ella Wood, aged 11 years, fell from an iron pipe in Otis street, above Girard avenue, and broke one of her legs. She was removed to her residence near by.

—William Madden, fifteen years of age, was run over by a coal car on Willow street, above Eighth, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured about the head. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—At a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Union Republican Executive Committee, held on the 1st instant, Benjamin F. Stokes, Esq., Samuel Haworth, Esq., and James Newell, Esq., were duly elected to represent said ward in a convention to be held to revise the rules of the party.

—A day or two ago the distillery contents of James Patten, No. 2124 Market street, were sold under an order of sale by the United States Court, but they were not removed, and could not be handed over to the purchaser until the sale was confirmed by the judge. A watchman was in charge of the property, and about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the place was entered by seven men, two of whom held the watchman, grasping him around the throat, and holding a hand over his mouth to prevent him making a noise, and while he was thus held, five barrels of whisky were removed. This having been accomplished, the watchman was released and the men hurried off. An attempt was then made to arrest the men, but policemen did not come in time to render any assistance. The name of the watchman is Hugo Shower.

—The Albany firemen left last evening for their home.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 116⅝.

—A great Indian Council is being held on the Powder river, Colorado.

—Large bodies of Indians are on the war-path in Lings river country, California.

—Secretary Belknap has ordered a reduction of the clerical force in the War Department.

—Official notification has been received in Washington, from France, of the blockade in the North Sea.

—A planter and his son were assassinated in a most cold-blooded manner, in Johnson county, Ark., a few days since.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE BATTLE OF SEDAN—THE PRUSSIANS VICTORIOUS—THE COMBINED ACTION OF BAZAINE AND MACMAHON DEFEATED—KING WILLIAM REPORTED INSANE—GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The *Monde* says that five well-trained gunners have been assigned to each of the 3,000 guns mounted in the Paris fortifications. An ample supply of ammunition is also provided.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Prince Frederick Charles yesterday thanked his troops on the battle-field for their gallantry. The fourth army, composed of landwehr, has also distinguished itself.

Paris journals all publish letters from correspondents to-day, corroborating the news previously published of successes to our arms. The Prussians, however, are so numerous that battles must be resumed on a vast scale.

Both sides have received heavy reinforcements.

It is rumored here that the King of Prussia is insane, and has been taken to Berlin.

It is reported here that a large French army, under command of General Douay, has entered the territory of Baden.

In Brittany recently 72,000 volunteers partook of communion in one day, on the eve of enrolling themselves in the army.

It is said here to-day that old people, and women and children of Strasburg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in an old cloister recently discovered.

The Council of State at Paris think of fixing the price of bread and provisions, owing to the rapacity of dealers.

Calais and St. Pierre are to be put in a complete state of defence.

Paris journals demand the dismissal of General Du Failly, whose management of his corps d'armee betrayed great incapacity in the recent battle.

Dispatches from Arlon, dated yesterday, say the fortress of Mezieres and Sedan will occupy the attention of a large force of the Prussians, if any attempt is made to besiege them.

French journals call attention to the fact that although the Prussians have much to say of the battle of the 30th, when General Du Failly was repulsed, they make little mention of that of the 31st, when McMahon repulsed their left and centre.

The Prince Imperial is expected at Meaubeuge from Avesnes.

A fleet of gunboats is going up the Seine. The banks of the river are covered with excited crowds, who cheer the fleet as it passes.

PARIS, Sept. 2, evening.—Uncertain and contradictory reports circulate regarding the movements of the armies and the recent battles. Count Palikao, in the Corps Legislatif to-day, declared he had received no official news from McMahon or Bazaine, and had no communication to make to the Chamber. At the Bourse, and in all circles here, fears are expressed that the French soldiers have been outnumbered, but dispatches received via Belgium represent that McMahon has been successful, and that Bazaine, having received full supplies and provisions and ammunition, occupies a good position. It is believed that fighting has been going on all day to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Journals state that the reported insanity of the King of Prussia is confirmed.

It is proved that it was not the army of General Douay which entered Baden territory, but a large volunteer force.

A number of Germans were arrested to-day for non-compliance with the order to leave Paris.

Thiers has not appeared in the Chambers for two days. He is ill.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, the Minister of the Interior submitted a proposition that officers and sub officers of the National Guard be elected from amongst former soldiers. The measure was declared urgent, and was adopted.

Deputy Cremieux proposed delay in the payment of commercial effects for two months instead of one month, as already provided for, which was also declared urgent and adopted.

The Bishop of Strasburg is reported to have died yesterday.

The *Pays* makes a demand that the Chambers separate until after the war, owing to the fact that too much time has been taken up in useless inquiries which disturb and impede the action of the government.

William H. Russell writes that last week nothing could possibly have checked the Prussian advance on Paris, but now that the fortifications have been enlarged and strengthened an entrance there is hardly possible.

The cholera has extended into southeastern Russia.

The urgency of the Prussian advance is ascribed to her anxiety to reach Paris before the new rifled naval artillery, which is now concentrating from the fleets, could be moved into position there. Experts regard these guns as murderous weapons.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The French Emperor, attended by Nelaton and other eminent surgeons, is now with Marshal Bazaine.

The French troops which engaged the Prussians at Attigny were reinforcements which left Paris on the 27th and 28th of August for Marshal McMahon. They were conveyed by rail from Paris to Rethel, and marched then to Montmedy. Notwithstanding these troops were fresh, they were routed by the Prussians.

Paris papers notice angrily that Prussian victories strengthen the London stock market; also, that Prince Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, and his wife have congratulated Prussia on her successes.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe vouches for the truth of the following report:

A gigantic battle has been in progress since Wednesday morning, near the forest of Argonne. The following dispatch from the Emperor reached the Empress Thursday afternoon: "All goes wonderfully well. Our plans all succeed."

The Examiner says: "If the mad policy of 1814 toward France, a policy of partition and repression, is intended, the safety of Europe demands that France be guaranteed against dishonor and dismemberment. It is to hoped the Czar will interpose to preserve the balance of power."

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The following is an official report of the campaign from the commencement up to the battles around Metz. On the 6th of August the first Prussian army found itself between Saarbrucken and Saarlouis, facing the second French corps occupying Spicherm heights near Saarbrucken.

The 14th division attacked as the French were preparing to leave on trains, and was supported by the 15th division and some portions of the second army under General Steinmetz. A bloody victory was achieved, and 3000 prisoners captured.

Frossard retired from Forbach to Metz, leaving his baggage, private stores of champagne, pontoon train, camp kitchen, &c. Meanwhile the 1st corps moved on Metz, waiting for the second army, which had to lay a railway track as it went along.

On the 14th of August the first army was placed thus: the 1st corps, with the 2d division, near Etange, between Metz and Boulay, with another division near Courcelles, between Metz and Avold; the 7th corps, with the 13th division, near Pange; the 14th division near Donnaville; the 8th corps in reserve near the village of Vionville; the 3d division on the left wing near St. Barbe, its 1st cavalry near Frontigny, the advanced post close to the French line, scarcely a German mile from Metz, while the main body was encamped on the banks of the Nied.

The enemy had occupied with considerable force the small watercourses between Colomby and Denomilly. The movements of the enemy about four o'clock led to a reconnoissance.

Energetic resistance was encountered. The enemy developed great strength, and General Manteuffel, of the 1st corps, and General Zastrow, of the 7th, engaged promptly. General Galtz's brigade, of the 7th corps, in advance. The first division advanced towards Colomby, and was soon involved in a very violent combat, but maintained itself until Osten's brigade came up, fronting a force far outnumbering it. General Zastrow arrived at five o'clock to the east of Colomby, taking command in chief and advancing the whole corps.

At six o'clock all of Glumer's division was engaged, maintaining itself with difficulty against a superior force. At seven o'clock Kamek's division was concentrated at Marseilly. At that moment six batteries were engaged, with others in reserve, to extricate and sustain Glumer and Zastrow. At six o'clock Woynae's brigade was sent to attack the enemy's right, near Colomby. The brigade, with splendid bravery, drove the enemy, enabling Osten's brigade to occupy the wood on the north of Colomby. The 27th brigade remained intact as a reserve.

At about 8.30 the enemy withdrew at all points. In the meantime the 7th corps, with the advance of the 1st, advanced under cover of cavalry near to the roads connecting Avoid with Metz. The corps opened the attack with the 1st division near Montbois, and the 2d near Noisseville. The enemy in force attempting to advance on the latter point were repulsed in force by prompt service with the corps artillery and by the reserves of infantry.

Darkness closed the fight on the extreme left. The 1st division of horse approached Mercy-le-Haut, their battery advancing, with pauses to fire. The 36th regiment of the 9th corps, belonging to the left wing of the second army, had advanced on the east in the same line. At the extreme right the 3d division of cavalry advanced to Ogg, where its battery opened on the enemy north of Perigny. At eight o'clock the enemy recoiled at all points from the left bank of the Moselle under the guns of Metz. Pursuit was stopped by the fire from the guns from the fortress. The field was covered with dead. A few prisoners were taken, and few trophies.

Owing to the activity of the fortress, the heavy fire of which tore through the Prussian masses, General Steinmetz, who came in, was in time to give orders for the night and the following day to prepare for a renewal of the conflict. The result was that the enemy in one quarter was driven from the wall back into the fortress. In another quarter a large body was left to retreat on Paris and fall into the hands of the second army, which was moving rapidly on the west bank of the Moselle. Leaving the 1st corps and two divisions of cavalry on the east of Metz, the army next day moved to the left without resistance, passing the Moselle at Arey and Carny. On the 17th the corps was beyond Ars-sur-Moselle, the 8th and 9th corps at Gorza, while the second army was marceing rapidly toward Metz on the Verdun road.

After victorious fights at Vionville and Flavigny the task of the first army this day was to act as the right of all lines of attack, holding the left bank of the Moselle, while the second army moved so that the first would extend from northward east, thus bringing the first and second armies between Metz and Paris.

On the 17th, no offensive movement was made, the Prussians resting near Gravelotte, the 7th corps contenting itself with repelling a slight reconnoissance near the forest of Vaux. At this moment General Steinmetz, reconnoitring at the south of Gravelotte, in the forest of Ognotti, discovered the enemy, three corps strong, encamped on the heights, north of Gravelotte. Farms of St. Hubert and Point-du-Joure, were occupied about noon. General Steinmetz hearing a cannonade at Vionville, and having been advised that the head of the 9th corps was engaged, gave orders to resume the attack.

The 7th corps deployed on the south and east of the heights of Gravelotte. A formidable artillery practice followed. Fifty cannon, presently augmented to eighty, opened on the enemy's batteries, while advancing steadily along the high road, was a mitrailleuse, when fire was opened on the reconnoitering party. A strong outpost, well sustained, was placed. The enemy made no serious attack that day.

On the 18th the first army remained quiet, the enemy equally so, while the second army advanced to Vionville and Marie-aux-Chenes to renew the fight up hill. Steinmetz and staff remained by the batteries, under a shower of projectiles, but hardly had an hour passed before the French batteries grew silent and the French began to retire. The infantry of the 7th corps, in the meantime, rested in the woody gorge between Gravelotte and Point-du-Joure, but Galtz's brigade, posted near Ars to guard the Moselle valley, was already engaged in combat. It took the village of Vaux and the heights of Fressy, where it sustained itself.

In the meantime the 7th and 8th corps coming from Rezonville opened an attack with heavy artillery practice, while the first division of the cavalry took the first sheltered position behind it, and the infantry attacked the enemy in the wood of Genevaux again. The enemy's guns were silenced, while the infantry encountered an obstinate resistance in Genevaux woods, where the fight continued for hours.

Owing to the density of the wood the hostile forces intermixed, and the Germans and French frequently fired into their own ranks. Emerging at last from the wood, the Prussians carried the heights and farm of St. Hubert with severe loss. A farther advance was impossible on this side. The French artillery was withdrawn, and the Prussian became silent.

About three o'clock, supposing the enemy gone, Steinmetz ordered Hartman's cavalry to cross the defile, with two horse batteries and the 4th uhlans, and pursue. This was effected at four P. M. The pursuers found that the enemy had not retreated, but were sheltered from the cannonade by the troops which had advanced. Our men encountered a murderous fire from chassepots, cannon and mitrailleuses. Dead and wounded instantly cumbered the roads. The Prussian batteries soon reopened, sheltering the cavalry. The duel continued till dark, when leaving a force in the field, the Prussian main body fell back.

At four o'clock in the morning the Prussian artillery reopened, the French replying until silenced. At the left, between Vionville and Arman Villers, infantry fire alone was heard at first, but soon artillery began, showing the approach of Prince Frederick Charles. The German infantry held firmly, awaiting the support of artillery, and kept the enemy busy. The French, all day, used the chassepot from trenches at 2200 yards, inflicting dismay and severe losses, but they were nevertheless, in a desperate condition. Being surrounded and attacked on all sides, their only chance was to retreat to the fortress.

At seven o'clock in the evening they made one more effort to cut through our lines to Paris. Line after line of riflemen, firing over each other's shoulders and shouting wildly, rushed from the heights to a ravine, through the trees. The Prussian infantry, thinned and weakened, wavered. The moment was critical, but the artillery providentially opened and hurled back, with slaughter, the assailants. The Prussians then assumed the offensive. Reinforcements happily arrived, the King having approached and dispatched the Pomeranians, that had never been under fire, to the front. Its aid was decisive. Rushing forward and firing, it carried the heights, winning the day. On the 19th the enemy took refuge in Metz.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 28	MOON SETS	11 59
SUN SETS	6 29	HIGH WATER	8 24

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, Souder & Adams.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Str Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Neponset, Graeff, Rothermel & Co.

Schr W. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Newport, do.

Schr General Banks, Ryder, Brewer, Me., do.

Schr Alice Oakes, Kilbury, Rockland, do.

Schr Paragon, Shute, Charlestown, do.

Schr L. & M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

Schr Keyport, Decker, New York, do.

Barge Catharine Riley, Burns, New York, do.

Barge Amelia, Eagle, do. do.

Barge H. E. Roberts, Roberts, do. do.

Barge Buster, O'Rourke, Brooklyn, do.

Barge M. A. Heck, Bush, Port Morris, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.

Bark Savannah, Scalfe, 20 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Left in port 9th ult., bark Delta, fm Buenos Ayres, loading for Greenock, Scotland, to sail 24th. 29th, lat. 36 39, long. 73 30, spoke whaling schr Henry E. Dyer, of Provincetown, 5 months out

Br. bark Elena, Stewart, 37 days fm Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co. Left in port, bark Agostina, l'ding for Philadelphia (since reported spoken), and bark Frederick VII, from and for Copenhagen.

Schr J. P. Wyman, Wyman, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 2.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Galt, with soda ash, for Manayunk.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. J. Thompson, R. V. De Witt, St. James, Young James, Estella, W. H. Talmage, and T. E. Greenman, all with coal, for New York.

Osprey and Dido, with coal, for Bridgeton.

The C. G. Ash left with those reported yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 3.—The Charles French, with phosphate, for Baltimore, and Liberator, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

Sunshine, with coal, for Baltimore, will leave this evening.

George Loveland, with coal, for New York, will leave to-night. L. S. C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Sept. 2—10 45 A. M.—The pilot-boat Cope reports that the bark Wilhelm, Schmidt, from London 23d June, passed in yesterday. Passed in last evening, a bark with foretopmast carried away.

Went to sea, a brig and 3 schooners; 5 schooners are beating down.

In the harbor, schr Jansa White, fm San Domingo for Boston, with sickness on board; and 2 schrs unknown.

Wind S. E.; light. Thermometer, 84.

P. M.—Pilot-boat Woodward reports passed in yesterday, bark Egeria, Starrett, 42 days from Genoa; bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, from Portland.

Passed in to-day, bark Posseidon, Knudson, 55 days from Liverpool; brig Susan Bergen, Davis, 42 days from Cette; also, a bark and a brig unknown, all for Philadelphia. A bark and 2 brigs passed out to-day.

In harbor, vessels reported this A. M., and an unknown brig from outside.

Wind E. S. E. Thermometer, 84.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer City of Mexico, Deaken, at Havana 25th ult. from New York, and sailed 26th for Sisal and Vera Cruz.

Steamer Gulf Stream, McCreary, from New York for Galveston, at Key West 31st ult., and sailed again.

Steamer Rapidan, Whitehall, at Galveston 29th ult. from New York.

Steamer General Sedgwick, Gates, sailed from Galveston 30th ult. for New York.

Steamer W. P. Clyde, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamer Cuba, Dukehart, cleared at Baltimore 1st inst. for Havana and New Orleans via Key West.

Steamer United States, Blanchard, from New Orleans 24th ult., at New York 1st inst.

Steamer Panther, Mills, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 5 P. M. 1st inst.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 1st inst.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakely, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamers Saxon, Sears, and Leopard, Hughes, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Bark Warren White, Lamb, hence, at St. John, N. B., 31st ult.

Brig Selma, Hapenny, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 31st ult.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Coombs, hence, at St. Thomas 15th ult., via Barbadoes and St. Lucia.

Brig Proteus, Hall, uncertain, remained at Havana 27th ult.

Brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for Pensacola.

Brig J. S. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Gardiner 23d inst.

Brig J. H. Dillingham, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Brs. schrs Unexpected, Laidlaw, and Anna Trye, for Philadelphia, cleared at St John, N. B., 31st ult.

Schrs Henrietta and Harriet Fuller, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Schr John Lancaster, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst.

Schr Mary Patton, hence, at Bangor 30th ult.

Schr John E. Daly, Wall, hence, and A. M Aldridge, Bowen, from Georgetown, at Gardiner 24th ultimo.

Schrs Caroline Grant, Greenlaw, from Bangor for Philadelphia, and J. J. Little, Bateman, from Plymouth for do., at Newport 31st ult.

Schr Alpha, Munson, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 30th ult.

Schr B. L. Lowell, Leavitt, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 30th ult.

Schrs Leocadia, Delano; I. A. Burlingame, Burlingame; and E. J. Lockwood, St. John, hence, at Boston 1st inst.

Schrs Mist, Muncey, for New Bedford, and Vapor, Johnson, for Norwich, both from Trenton, passed Hell Gate 1st inst.

Schr J. Freeman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 31st ult.

Schrs Hattie M. Howes, Howes; Ann S. Brown, Fiske; Donna Anna, Whaley; and E. Hallock, Hallock, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 31st ultimo.

Schr Annie, Murchie, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Rattlesnake (Iron), Winnett, at Boston, of and from Philadelphia, with 525 tons coal on board, was discovered to be leaking at the wharf on the morning of the 31st. Two pumps were put into service, but the water rose with the tide, and at high water she was submerged to within about three feet of her taffrail and the water flowed through the scuppers across the deck. Captain Winnett's theory of the accident is that the ebbing tide let the hull of the steamer down on a rock, staving a hole through her bottom. The consignees (J. O. Little & Co.), however, say that alongside their wharf are two berths, separated by a bar of hard mud, the inner being designed for small vessels and the outer for large ones, by extending their stems outside the pier. Captain Winnett, without instructions they say, brought his ship into the smaller berth, with her stern extending over the bank of hard mud (she is 200 feet long), upon which she rested when the tide went down, and the strain sprung a leak. Captain Winnett is now awaiting orders from the owners relative to the discharge of his cargo, which must now be attended with considerable extra expense. The vessel is made in water-tight compartments, and the coal can only be got out at low tide.

CLOTHING.

The People's Own Establishment

MORE THAN EVER BEFORE

The people are realizing tha ROCKHILL & WILSON are their best friends.

THE STRIKING REDUCTION

Made by ROCKHILL & WILSON on all grades of summer goods is making an impression on the hearts, the pockets, and the backs of our citizens, more than ever before.

IT IS APPARENT

That the public, knowing their best interests, are now flocking to the GREAT BROWN HALL more than to all the other clothing houses put together, to secure the GREAT SUMMER BARGAINS.

THE CONCLUSION

In the minds of every sensible man and boy is, "I must buy a Summer Suit at the GREAT BROWN HALL."

"I can buy cheaper at GREAT BROWN HALL than anywhere else."

"I will take all my friends and neighbors to GREAT BROWN HALL for their Clothes."

LET US ALL GO

And see the closing out of the Summer Stock of Elegant Raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES & CO.,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL.

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. OAKE, Proprietor

ATLANTIC CITY.—ROSEDALE COTTAGE, VIRGINIA between Atlantic and Pacific avenues, MRS. E. LUNGREN, formerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH, Proprietress. Board from $10 to $15 per week. 7 M mwstf

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

6 11 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 23 4m

EXCURSIONS.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, No. 1.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION,

by their contributing members, in honor of the return of the Band from Long Branch,

On MONDAY, September 5, 1870,

leaving Philadelphia, Walnut Street Wharf, at 7 30 A. M., landing at Pier No. 1 North river, and giving passengers choice of

THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY, OR THE DELIGHTFUL RIDE UP THE HUDSON ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES.

Single Tickets, $2 50; Gentleman and Lady, $4 50. Can be procured at the office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street; and at the wharf, any day previous to and on the morning of the Excursion. 8 31 w fs 3t

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK, PHILADELPHIA.

TROTTING MEETING,

September 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1870.

PREMIUMS, $13,500.

Closed with the following entries:—

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, September 6.

No. 1—PURSE $1000.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 30. $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. g. Dunderberg.
2. Joseph Fisher, Easton, Pa., enters br. g. Charley Davis.
3. Wm. McBride, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Belle, of Philadelphia.
4. W. H. Doble, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
5. E. Hoffman, Philada., enters br. m. Jennie.
6. John K. Levitt, Philadelphia, enters s. g. John P. Jenkins.
7. J. H. Grubb, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Red Hot.
8. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters br. g. Honest Billy.
9. R. D. Cummings, Philada., enters d. m. Flora.
10. Jas. Nugent., Philada., enters g. g. Caliph.
11. P. Carroll, Philada., enters br. s. Trafalgar.
12. Samuel J. Jackson, New York, enters b. m. Flora Day.
13. A. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
14. Wm. Baine, New York, enters b. g. Two White Heels.
15. A. Patterson, New York, enters s. g. Charlemagne.

No. 2—PURSE $1000.

For horses that have not trotted better than 2 35. $600 to the first, $300 to the second, $100 to third.

1. W. H. Borst, N. Y., enters s. m. Josephine.
2. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Lizzie Keller.
3. E. K. Conklin, Philadelphia, enters b. s. Andalusia.
4. J. E. Turner, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Forest Maid.
5. J. Odkirk, Freehold, N. J., enters b. g. Unknown.
6. J. Collins, Morristown, N. J., enters b. m. Lady Emily.
7. Jas. Dougrey, Jr., Troy, N. Y., enters b. m. Fannie Lambert (formerly Maid of Honor).

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, September 7.

No. 3—PURSE $1500.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 25. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

1. W. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Daniel Mace, N. Y., enters s. m. Idol.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters br. m. Western Girl.
4. Daniel Pfifer, N. Y., enters b. s. H. W. Genet.

No. 4—PURSE $1500.

For Double Teams, neither Horse of which has, either in harness, wagon, or to the pole, beaten 2 30. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

1. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Blue Dick, br. m. Lizzie Keller.
2. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, enters g. s. Ironsides, s. m. Lightfoot.
3. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters s. g. Dot, s. s. Hickory Jack.
4. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. g. Bep, b. m. Flora Day.
5. Wm. Baine, N. Y., enters b. s. Garibaldi, b. g. Two White Heels.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

No. 5—PURSE $1500.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 30. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters Charley Green.
2. B. Daniels, New York, enters b. M. Topsey.
3. W. H. Doble, Philadelphia, enters b. g. Colonel Russell, formerly Hop.
4. J. M. Miller, Philadelphia, enters b. m. Mary.
5. Budd Doble, New York, enters r. M. Edney.
6. M. Goodin, Philadelphia, enters s. g. Harry D.
7. Wm. Baine, New York, enters b. s. Garibaldi.
8. John L. Doty, Freehold, N. J., enters br. m. Lady Augusta.

No. 6—PURSE $1500—TO SADDLE.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 24. $900 to first, $450 to second, $150 to third.

1. Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. g. Hotspur.
3. O. A. Hickok, N. Y., enters r. m. Edney.
4. Wm. King, Phila., enters blk. h. Rapid.
5. J. E. Turner, Phila., enters b. m. Fanny Allen.

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, September 9.

No. 7—PURSE $1000.

For Horses that have not trotted better than 2 40. $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

1. M. Roden, N. Y., enters c. m. New Berlin Girl.
2. W. H. Doble, Philada., enters blk. m. Oneida.
3. E. Hoffman, Philada., enters br. m. Jennie.
4. I. M. Miller, Philada., enters b. m. Lotta.
5. J. K. Levitt, Philada., enters s. s. Vosburgh.
6. J. E. Turner, Philada., enters br. g. Honest Billy.
7. S. J. Jackson, N. Y., enters b. m. Flora Day.
8. A. A. Allen, Newark, N. J., enters g. m. Snow Flake.
9. Jacob Kremer, Williamsport, Pa., enters c. m. Quaker Girl.
10. William Baine, N. Y., enters b. g. Two White Heels.
11. A. Patterson, N. Y., enters s. g. Charlemagne.
12. James Dougrey, Troy, N. Y., enters br. m. Fannie Lambert (formerly Maid of Honor).

No. 8—PURSE $4500—OPEN TO ALL.

$2000 to first, $1500 to second, $1000 to third.

Budd Doble, N. Y., enters b. m. Goldsmith Maid.
B. Daniels, N. Y., enters b. m. American Girl.
Wm. H. Borst, N. Y., enters b. s. George Wilkes.
M. Roden, N. Y., enters b. r. Lucy.

These races are mile heats, best three in five to harness, except Double Team and Saddle races, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association.

No Free List.

Admission $1.

Coaches will be at the terminus of the Union and Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets railways to convey passengers to and from the Park, starting every hour from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., and every 15 minutes from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Bell will ring and horses will be called at 2 15, and started at 2 30 promptly.

8 31 ws2t S. A. KILPATRICK, Secretary.

POINT BREEZE RACES.

N. FINELLI, of No. 29 S. SEVENTH Street, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general that he has taken the Restaurant at the Point Breeze Park during the coming week.

Special Dining-Rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen upstairs.

The bar will be supplied with the choicest Champagnes, Wines, Liquors, etc., and the dining-rooms with the delicacies in season. 9 1 4t*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MILLINERY, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, THIRD DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office up to 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, September 29, 1870, for setting "Osage Orange Plants" around the following named National Cemeteries in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina (for the purpose of enclosing the same with secure hedging):—

Whitehall National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Beverly National Cemetery, Beverly, N. J.
Annapolis National Cemetery, Annapolis, Md.
Newbern National Cemetery, Newbern, N. C.
Wilmington National Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.
Raleigh National Cemetery, Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury National Cemetery, Salisbury, N. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder will enter into a contract for the planting of the hedging.

The Quartermaster's Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Any additional information desired by parties wishing to bid will be furnished upon application at this office.

Bidders will be required to bind themselves that if the plants do not thrive they will renew them for a period of two years, as they may happen to fail during that period.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.
Chief Quartermaster Third District, Department of the East. 8 30 6t

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL, To be given by the MÆNNERCHOR, SÆNGERBUND, JUNGER MÆNNERCHOR, AND HARMONIE, ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1870, AT WISSAHICKON PARK. GRAND CONCERT. FIREWORKS BY PROF. JACKSON. MASQUERADE PROCESSION.

Tickets, $1, admitting one gentleman and ladies. To be had at the following places:—

News Stand, Continental Hotel.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
L. Meyers, Music Store, No. 1413 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker's Music Store.
A. Walton, No. 912 Market street.
Girard House News Stand.
A. Proskauer, No. 232 South Third street.
Ladner's Military Hall, No. 532 North Third street.
T. Baltz's Ice Cream Saloon, 1326 Girard avenue.
Office of the *Democrat*, No. 614 Chesnut street.
Office of the *Freie Presse*, No. 418 North Fourth st.
Office of the *Abend Post*, No. 405 North Third st.
Joseph Bess, No. 1007 N. Second street.
L. Herbert, Fourth and Race streets.
F. Fleischmann, No. 502 Arch street.
John Misch, Wissahickon Park. 8 27 10t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street, above Chesnut.

THE FAMILY RESORT.

Established in 1862.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,

The Great Star Troupe of the World.

OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Presenting to the public the FINEST TROUPE OF ARTISTS IN EXISTENCE.

Box office open from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Seats can be secured after 1 o'clock at Carncross & Co.'s Music Store, No. 6 North Eighth street.

R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. 8 22 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Sept. 3, Fifteenth time of Boucicault's Great Racing Drama, THE FLYING SCUD.

In Act 2 will be shown Mr. GEORGE KEISER'S GRAND CHARACTERISTIC PANORAMA, A Magnificent and Animated Picture, illustrating the GREAT CARNIVAL TIME OF LONDON, THE DERBY DAY; OR, GOING TO THE RACES. FLYING SCUD VICTORIOUS.

MAT

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1870.

NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER.

Whatever else may be said of the Napoleons, history will at least record that they played for desperate stakes. Ambitious, restless, and discontented, no amount of assured power could gratify their insatiate cravings, and they have risked splendid crowns in the wild hope of adorning them with new jewels. As the uncle met his Waterloo, so the nephew has now met his Sedan. All the fading glories of the empire founded on fraud and endowed with a prolonged existence by tyranny disappear with the terse announcement of King William that the Emperor has surrendered as a prisoner, and that a residence will be assigned to him as soon as an approaching interview is completed.

The Empress is still recognized as Regent; but since all the French armies that pretended to be able to cope with the invaders have been destroyed, resistance, if it is continued at all, must be maintained in a spirit of sheer desperation. If the future of this unprecedented campaign is to be judged by the past, there can be but one result to further contests between armies of such disproportionate strength, and additional bloodshed will only increase the number of victims to the sanguinary fray without affording France a single rational hope of reversing the fortunes of war. It is high time that Paris should abandon the idea of attempting impossibilities, and prepare to make peace on the best terms that the invaders will give. If France must have a political revolution first, to rid herself of the Napoleonic dynasty as well as the Emperor, and to prepare for her new position, let the change be made quickly, decently, and in order—but let some authority that Frenchmen can trust be ready to frame a treaty before the enemy thunder at the gates of her capital.

WANTED—A LEADER.

We are now within six weeks of the annual election. Upon the result depends the political complexion of the Legislature that is to apportion the State anew for Congressmen, Senators, and Representatives, and our delegation to Congress may save or sacrifice Republican supremacy in that body. Although no State or national ticket is to be voted for, the election so close at hand is one of the greatest moment, and may control political events for years in the future. If the Legislature should be lost, Democratic power would be assured in the State until destroyed by Democratic folly.

It is strange indeed that a contest involving so much is entirely without general leadership. A fraudulent attempt was made to usurp the Republican organization by Senator Cameron, through the agency of a so-called Congressional Committee, but the protest of the Republicans of the State was so pronounced that the open effort was abandoned. Mr. Covode, the regular Chairman (who cannot have a regular successor until a State Convention is held), called the State Committee together, and it was generally believed that the campaign was to be taken in hand with energy at once. But the committee did nothing but chill the ardor of the Republicans by formally discarding the issue of constitutional reform; and, having done its utmost to destroy the vitality of the party, the general campaign was abandoned to chance. A subcommittee was appointed to look after the doubtful districts, but, unfortunately, that sub-committee is more likely to promote discord than success. It is mainly managed by a prominent candidate for State Treasurer, who is operating under the shadow of Cameron. The care of the doubtful districts, therefore, means simply to force nominees who will serve the purposes of the "ring," defraud the people out of an honest Republican reform movement, and extend our system of legislative debauchery until another United States Senatorship is auctioned off to perpetuate the blistering shame of the State.

There is no general, responsible head to the Republican party; no plan of organization; no systematic effort to secure unity of action and a full vote. The result is intrigue, corruption, and discord in many sections of the State. In Allegheny county two full Republican tickets are in the field, without any prospect of reconciliation, and a mixed or Democratic delegation in the Legislature is certainly possible. In Washington and Beaver, where there is one thousand Republican majority in a full vote, the legislative ticket is more than doubtful, and a Republican Congressman is likely to be sacrificed in the war of factions. In the Erie and Crawford district, with 5000 Republican majority, the regular Senatorial nominee is likely to be beaten because of the frauds alleged in the primary elections, and the legislative nominees are not entirely secure. In the Lycoming, Union, and Snyder district it is feared that Republican success has been sacrificed to promote personal ends, and a Senator and three Representatives are placed in doubt, where there should be 500 majority. In the double Senatorial district rumors are rife of subordinating the wishes of the people to promote the selfish ends of Senatorial and Treasury rings, and if it be accomplished two Senators and at least two Representatives will be lost. Candidates have been badgered by the corruptionists to pledge themselves to become the supple tools of thieves, under the threat of defeat in case they refused. In Indiana and Westmoreland the same causes are producing like results, and the Legislative ticket is endangered and the Congressman more than doubtful. The same may be said of the Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, and the Franklin and Perry Legislative districts, and the evil may make Mr. Cessna's re-election to Congress improbable. In this city the rings have their richest harvest, and their frauds hang like millstones upon the neck of the party. Legislative districts are regarded as a legitimate subject of barter, honest men are marked for defeat, and open disorganization is fostered against Mr. O'Neill because he refuses to yield the proper independence of the Representative to political peculators.

Thus is a great party in leading-strings and the prey of political vampyres, without a single bold and skilful leader in position to harmonize its internal strife and organize it for victory. Where is Mr. Covode? Has he voluntarily abdicated to Cameron? If he was unwilling to take the helm he should have resigned, and asked the committee to appoint his successor. He cannot escape just and fearful responsibility for disaster, if it shall come by his transfer of his power to irresponsible men who have their own selfish purposes to attain. The Union League still remains an organized political power, and if the appointed general has surrendered his post, let the League come to the front again and drive the money-changers and political brokers from the temple. The time is short, the occasion urgent, and the great want is a competent and faithful Republican leader.

The Reading Convention may or may not have accomplished much in propagating minority representation; but it has performed the good office of presenting to the people of the State the necessity of a radical change in our system of legislation. The resolutions adopted strike at the root of the great cancer that has been gnawing at the vitals of the State when they demand purification by fundamental restrictions. On this point honest men of all parties agree, and it cannot become in any sense a party question. The Republican State Committee committed a blunder that can be classed only as a crime by ignoring the question, and the Democracy will doubtless avail themselves of the advantage so foolishly offered them; but the mass of Republicans will act in good faith for restoring our State Government to purity, without regard to the action of interested party leaders.

A Healthy Sign.—The old-line Republican Convention of Allegheny nominated a ticket in the interest of the old Treasury ring, and then declared for a Reform Convention. When tubs are thrown out for whales, there must be whales about that are expected to be fooled by the tubs. When anti-reformers declare for reform, the popular demand for reform must be imperative.

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in desirable Dress Goods, among which are:—
One lot Figured Mohairs, 12½c.; worth 20c.
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Black all-wool Poplins, double width, 65 to 87½c.
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The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced *perfectly pure and wholesome,* and especially desirable for Family use and *Medical purposes.*
Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street.
This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in "*vacuo.*" 7 30 stuth4ptf P. HEVNER.

READ SUNDAY TIMES TO-MORROW.—A caustic criticism on Fox, the Showman, which will make the fur fly—showing how his early piety made him a missionary in Australia; also who are his backers in the new Chesnut street speculation. Also, the best original political gossip. New dealers, look out—there will be a great demand. Wholesale Agents—John Trenwith, Third street, below Chesnut; Marks & Co., Third street and Harmony court, and Moulton, Ninth street, below Locust. 1t*

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE No. 2? ELLA Street, Nineteenth ward. Three stories, high steps; gas all through the house; bath, hot and cold water, and heated from Baltimore stove in all the upper rooms; large yard. Apply to A. GLASS, No. 1141 N. SECOND Street. 9 3 3t

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4035 Chesnut street, West Philadelphia, will reopen MONDAY, September 12. 9 3 3w* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2, 1870.

Returning to Town.

The rapidity with which people who, for the last three months, have been out of town, are now suddenly returning, is almost the only local novelty worth mentioning. Just at present the city is enjoying a lull preparatory to the beginning of the fall and winter campaign. It is not yet full enough of people to justify the statement that the regular season has commenced—the season of churches and theatres, of balls and parties, and of that social interchange of visit and gossip that announce that the harvest is past and the summer is ended. As a habitual rider up and down in the Broadway stages, however, I can aver that one of the signs of returning citizens is evident in the increased number of portly and well-dressed gentlemen who appear almost every morning in almost the self-same seats, at almost the same moment, and who invariably display the well-known and well-worn season ticket. *That* may be considered a very good criterion.

The "Free Press"

is the name of the new evening newspaper that has appeared in this city. It is a large two-cent newspaper, and its principal features are that it pitches into the *Herald*, gives out mysterious hints as to Mrs. Vreeland and certain relations which it intimates the younger Bennett held with her, and makes war against Tammany, the "ring," and everything else by opposing which notoriety is to be gained. Its "pitchings" into the *Herald* are a beautiful instance of editorial rhetoric when the spigot of the passions is turned on and all the mean little animosities are allowed full flow. The revenge which the *Herald* takes is characteristic and amusing. It maintains a dead silence. No sting can provoke it into shaking its mane and showing fight. However true the shafts may come home it will not advertise its adversary by condescending to take notice of it.

Theodore Parkerism.

It may seem strange that in so large a city as New York there should be so few churches that preach the principles advocated by that rare religious genius and great man, Theodore Parker. Whatever the sectarian adversaries of that wonderful man may say, I maintain that he was the greatest religious genius of the age, and that his teachings are purer, loftier, sublimer, and more fitted to lead the world aright than those of any other teacher of the present century. His is not the religion of creeds, books, churches, or forms. It is a Christianity derived directly from Jesus Christ, with all the theological impurities that have collected there during the lapse of ages squeezed deliberately out. The religion which he sought to establish, and which has its holy followers in Boston and other cities of New England, but which has comparatively few followers elsewhere, was the religion of nature and the religion of love. Still, you will find few Theodore Parkerites in New York at the present day. There are one or two Unitarian churches and one or two Universalist churches, but Theodore Parker was neither a Unitarian merely nor a Universalist merely, so that none of those churches actually represents his thought. Indeed, I do not believe that in all New York there is a single church the preacher of which can with truth be said to be a disciple of that great religious genius.

Miss Netta's Work.

Miss Netta's work in securing the co-operation of the saleswomen in New York in obtaining an early-closing movement among the stores in this city where women are employed, does not meet with as much success as its importance demands. The Thursday night meetings at Plympton Hall are very slimly attended, the secret of the slimness being that many saleswomen are afraid to attend lest they should lose their places in consequence. Many of the stonier-hearted of the employers have threatened with immediate dismissal all who continue to lend their countenance to the early-closing movement. Consequently the society holds a strict watch over all such male applicants as manifest a desire to attend the meeting. No males are admitted, unless they give very good proof that they belong either to the press or to the Male Clerks' Early-closing Association. Employers have been detected in the miserable business of sending spies to watch and report proceedings and to give the names of such saleswomen as attend. As many of these saleswomen have poor relations dependent upon them, they cannot afford to lose even the wretchedly paying situations that they at present hold. Hence the meetings continue to be very ill attended, and the aspect of affairs is not as encouraging as it might be. The Workingmen's Association, however, are soon going to give a picnic. Miss Netta has been asked to attend and to deliver a lecture on the wants and woes of the class of women whom she represents. She has consented, and it is expected that she will make some extremely thrilling and useful revelations.

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING NOW TO BE CLOSED OUT AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET

DO NOT DO IT, in fact you must not do it. It would be wrong for any lady or gentleman to attempt to purchase clothing for their sons or themselves without first examining the large and superior stock at Rockhill & Wilson's, and if they do not find it superior in quality, cut, make, and trimmings, and at lower price than any other clothing establishment in the city, don't purchase. Our beautiful and substantial all-wool heavy cloth and cassimere suits, for fall and winter, which are going off by thousands, both in the city and country, all for $15, coat, vest and pants. They astonish the trade to understand how we furnish them at the price. It is hardly necessary to say anything in regard to our customer department. That is so well and favorably known that every gentleman in the city is posted.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

AMERICAN HOUSE REFECTORY and Lunch Room is an excellent institution for those whose stay in Boston will not admit dining at the table d'hote. This is but one of the many conveniences furnished the travelling public.

GROVER & BAKER.

This firm name is as familiar as a household word to the utmost limits of civilization, as representing the best Sewing Machine in the world. The peaceful victory which the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have achieved over all competitors in this important field is vastly more glorious than those which are now being achieved on the bloody fields of France. The points of excellence in which the Grover & Baker are superior to all other sewing machines in use are numerous and striking, among which we may name the following:—

Beauty and elasticity of stitch.
Perfection and simplicity of machinery.
Using both threads directly from the spools.
No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.
Wide range of application without change of adjustment.
The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.
Besides doing all kinds of work done by other sewing machines, these machines execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.

The activity at the Philadelphia branch of this enormous concern, No. 730 Chesnut street (of which our esteemed townsman, George W. Eddy, Esq., is the accomplished and energetic manager), has continued without interruption throughout the summer, and the indications are that the autumn and winter sales of Grover & Baker sewing machines will largely exceed those of any former season.

FINE ENGLISH ALE GLASSES, SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES, AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH PARIS DECORATED DINNER AND TEA SETS, AT KERR'S CHINA HALL, No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.
NEW STYLES AND ALL PRICES.

NOT TO BE DETECTED.—The hues imparted to gray heads by PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, are as vivid as those of nature, and the change is not effected by a disregard of cleanliness, as is the case with the other hair-coloring preparations, the VITALIA being eminently clean. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen's Hats for Autumn, in a variety of new and elegant designs, will issue in a few days.
Warburton, Fashionable Hatter, No. 430 Chesnut street, next door to Post Office.

HUNGER is the best sauce; next we think is the Old Dominion Sauce. It is just the thing for table use. It should be in every family. It is sold at a price that every family can use it.

DIED.

BARR.—On the morning of the 1st instant, HUGH A. BARR, in the 31st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of St. Philip's Literary Institute, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Hugh Barr, N. W. corner of Front and Wharton streets, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock. Services at St. Philip's. Interment at St. Augustine's.

CLIFT.—On the 1st instant, GEORGE CLIFT, aged 81 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Bordentown, N. J., on Monday morning, September 5, at 10½ o'clock.

CORSON.—On the 2d instant, MARGARET, wife of Dr. Thomas F. Corson.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1212 Montgomery avenue, on Tuesday next at 9½ o'clock. Interment at Tremont Cemetery, Norristown. Leave Ninth and Green streets depot at 11 o'clock.

HASSINGER.—On September 2, 1870, JONATHAN K. HASSINGER.
Funeral from his late residence, Rising Sun lane and Sixth street, on Tuesday, Sept. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAPMAN.—On Friday, Sept. 2, Mrs. REBECCA B. CHAPMAN, widow of Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, in the eighty-eighth year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, the 5th instant. Services at 4 o'clock P. M., punctually.

RUCH.—On the 30th ultimo, WILLIAM RUCH, son of the late John and Sarah Ruch, in the 27th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Fire Company, No. 5, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Haines street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF IMPORTED JERSEY CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, AND SHETLAND PONIES, just arrived per ship Jamestown, from Liverpool.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 6, at 10 o'clock, at Berkness' Bazaar, NINTH and SANSOM Streets, Philadelphia, will be sold, without reserve, a large invoice (about 25 head) of imported Jersey cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and Shetland ponies, exported by Edward Philip Parsons Fowler, of Jersey, England.
Full particulars, pedigrees, etc., in catalogues, now ready, and the stock open for examination at the Bazaar.
ALFRED M. HERKNESS,
9 1 4t5p Auctioneer.

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Statistics show that the average mortality of Friends is nearly 25 per cent. less than that of the general population. 2 12 eos5p

A LOW RATE OF MORTALITY
MAKES
CHEAP INSURANCE IN A MUTUAL COMPANY.

GRAND EXCURSION AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND, GIVING CHOICE OF THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK CITY OR THE TRIP UP THE HUDSON RIVER ABOVE THE FAMOUS PALISADES,
Accompanied by PROFESSOR McCLURG'S celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band and Grand Orchestra,
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870,
Leaving Philadelphia, WALNUT Street Wharf, at 7:30 A. M.
FARE FOR THE EXCURSION.—Single Tickets, $2·50; Gentleman and Lady, $4·00. Can be procured of Professor B. K. McClurg, 917 North Tenth street; John T. Brown, 934 North Second street; C. F. Jones, 4903 Main street, Germantown; G. R. Jordan, 1621 Beulah street; A. Bernard, 407 North Fifth street; John Trenwith's Bazaar, 614 Chesnut street; Breusing's Saloon, 337 Chesnut street; United States Hotel, foot of Walnut street; Ticket Office, 828 Chesnut street; and at Ticket Office, Walnut Street Wharf, on the morning of the excursion. 9 3 4t

THE SECOND GRAND HOP WILL BE GIVEN to the Excursionists of the Steamer John A. Warner at BATH SPRINGS, Bristol, on THURSDAY, September 8. The boat leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9½ o'clock A. M. 9 3 stuth

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

THE ONLY HOUSE OFFERING **THIS EARLY IN THE SEASON FULL AND COMPLETE** LINES OF

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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA

EDITORIAL OPINIONS

OF

Leading Journals

ON THE

MERIT

OF

DR. FITLER'S

Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like DR. FITLER'S WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC REMEDY is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to make a trial of its virtues.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

DOCTOR FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Among the various remedies prepared for the cure of Rheumatism there is none that can compare with Dr. FITLER'S. Compounded as it is by a regular practitioner of over thirty years' standing, the immense confidence that the public place in it is well and deservedly bestowed. Thousands of certificates have voluntarily been given in its favor, and many of the cures that it has made have been of cases that have been pronounced incurable by some of the most eminent physicians of the land. Rheumatic sufferers should try it. They will find it a positive specific for the cure of their painful ailment.—*Philadelphia Sunday Times.*

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No more painful ailments afflict humanity than Rheumatism and Gout, and, until the advent of DR. FITLER'S GREAT REMEDY, no diseases were more difficult to cure. The patient toil, scientific research, and incessant application for years, however, of Dr. Fitler, have supplied the world with a specific in those complaints, whose goodly ministrations have made it a positive boon—a veritable Balm of Gilead—to suffering humanity. Thousands of the worst cases have been cured by it, and everywhere throughout the length and breadth of the land, it is hailed as the safest, surest, and most scientifically prepared cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia ever discovered.—*New York World.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Has exceeded all expectation, by its wonderful curative power. Persons who have exhausted both money and patience will be warranted, in writing, a complete, permanent cure. Thirty-seven years' experience in specially treating Rheumatism has produced this popular standard specific. Dr. Fitler graduated 1833. Diplomas at office, No. 29 South Fourth street.—*Philadelphia Evening Star.*

RHEUMATISM.

This disease, once a terror to the afflicted, has lost, of late years, many of its fearful and frightful aspects. Since the introduction of DR. FITLER'S REMEDY, those suffering from the disease have happily found a means of mastering the dread disorder. The use of that specific speedily drives every vestige of Rheumatism and Neuralgia from the system, and being purely vegetable, it not only cures those diseases thoroughly and effectively, but it also improves the general health, and leaves the system strengthened and invigorated. Rheumatic sufferers, by all means, should try it and prove its singular efficacy.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

This great specific for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, since its introduction to the public, has met with a success unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Dr. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the year 1833, and a physician in active practice ever since, devoted years of patient research and experiment in perfecting it, and the cures that it has since made outnumber those of *all* other rheumatic remedies in the land combined. Thousands of certificates have been given of the wonderful cures it has effected of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and throughout the land it is hailed by those suffering the tortures of those terrible diseases. Being purely vegetable, its use cannot injure the most delicate constitution, and those afflicted with Rheumatism or Neuralgia can safely try it, and with the assurance too that it will speedily bring them back to health.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

DR. FITLER.

This eminent practitioner, by the discovery of his wonderful specific for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has laid suffering humanity under a debt of gratitude that can hardly be repaid. Thousands of the most painful cases on record, of the diseases alluded to, have been cured by that marvelous preparation, and thousands more, who are now using it, are on the road to the same blissful condition of restored happiness and health. What it has done in thousands of instances it can do again, and we say to all rheumatic sufferers—try it, be convinced and be cured.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

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VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

The scientific prescription of Professor JOSEPH P. FITLER, M. D., one of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made Rheumatism a specialty thirty-seven years.

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50 IN EVERY 100 PATIENTS TREATED;

80 warranted under oath, from registered cases—a result unparalleled. It is a pleasant medicine, free from injurious drugs (sworn vouchers from renowned prominent physicians endorsing Dr. Fitler accompany each bottle.) To protect sufferers from risk, a legal guarantee stating number of bottles warranted to cure will be forwarded without charge to any person sending by letter a full, truthful description of case. In case of failure to cure, the amount paid will be refunded.

Price, $1 50 per bottle; six bottles, $7 50. Medical advice sent by letter gratis.

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Sold or obtained by Druggists. 8 20 ws

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS.

God's purpose in the Gospel is to give to man the knowledge of salvation, even the forgiveness of his sins. "Thou shalt call His name Jesus: for He shall save His people from their sins"—from the guilt and punishment of their sins, the loss of the soul. How many say, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins!" Dear friends, the mere belief in the doctrine will never give peace to the sin-burdened conscience; it is like the poor man who believes that there is gold enough in the bank to make him rich, or like the hungry man who is conscious that there is food enough to satisfy his hunger; but both are in want so long as they have not money or food.

Some, when conscience is alarmed on account of sin, try to work for salvation; they turn from outward acts of sin, have recourse to the outward forms of religion, join, it may be, a community of Christians, are zealous in every good work, and all is well to the eye of man—but there is no settled peace within.

Others there are who are well aware that the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin, and that without that awful scene on Calvary's top there could have been no remission of sins. They are convinced that all for whom Christ died will be saved, yet they ask, "Did he die for me? is my name in the Lamb's book of life?" They have not the assurance of pardon—the earnest of eternal life.

Now, no man, be he surrounded with every earthly blessing, can be happy for any length of time without a well-grounded hope that not only there is forgiveness with God, but that his own sins are forgiven.

To the anxious and inquiring I say, between the Saviour and the sinner the connecting link is faith, for without faith we cannot "lay hold on eternal life." Not that faith saves the soul. No! Christ only must save; but faith brings peace. It is an act of the soul, whereby it is enabled to appropriate Christ's merits and righteousness to itself. Thus the believer, though he cannot look into the Lamb's book of life for his name, yet is enabled to sing:—

"Jesus, my great High Priest,
Offered His blood and died;
My guilty conscience seeks
No sacrifice beside;
His powerful blood did once atone,
And now it pleads before the throne."

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Church of the Good Shepherd, of Radnor, near Philadelphia, is about to be erected as a memorial to Bishop Kemper.

—In North Carolina there are 77 Episcopal parishes and missions, 51 clergymen, and 3239 communicants, of whom 222 are colored. In Iowa there are 55 parishes, 40 clergymen, and 2057 communicants.

—Rev. Mr. Watkins, of the First Methodist Church, New Haven, Conn., has joined the Episcopal Church.

—Upon re-entering his church in Chicago, after a recent trip to Europe, Bishop Whitehouse was handed a check for $16,000, which had been raised during his absence for the liquidation of the church debt.

—The Rev. W. A. Muhlenberg, D. D., well-known as the founder of St. Luke's Hospital in New York city, is about to relinquish his position as "House Father" of the institution.

—In Nevada the Episcopalians, while not yet having material for statistical returns, have still outstripped other churches in laying the foundation for future operations. Thus far they have three well-attended churches, while 110 persons have been confirmed; 1600 Sunday-school pupils have been instructed, the present attendance being 600, among whom are Jews and Romanists.

—The oldest Episcopal church edifice in New England, and perhaps in the United States, is St. Paul's, Wickford, R. I. It was erected in 1707, and has been long disused as a place of worship. One pleasant Sabbath afternoon, not many summers since, service was held in the old St. Paul's. The thick dust was brushed from its pews and pulpit, ancient prayer books were brought out, and there assembled for worship under its sacred and venerable roof many of the oldest people in town: and, as in the long time ago, the praise of God was sung and spoken by devout and trembling tongues. It was a solemn and affecting scene and will long be remembered. After the service the doors and windows were boarded up again and the old church left to its decay.

—A legacy of about $5000 has lately been left by Miss Stocker, of Boston, to the Assistant Bishop of Ohio, in trust, for the education of young men for the ministry. Only the annual interest of this sum will be available for the purposes of the trust.

METHODIST.

—Fifty-five years ago there was but a single Wesleyan minister on the continent of Australia, and not one in the islands of the South; now there are in the former 179 ministers, and in the latter 62, besides 57 native assistant missionaries. The members have increased from 18 individuals to 60,000.

—The Methodist episcopate, which normally consists of nine members, has been reduced by death of two, and the infirmity of two other of bishops, to but five capable of discharging their duties. These duties have become so onerous that a permanent increase in their number is talked of. Among Methodist ministers mentioned as likely to be included in the list of candidates are the Rev. Drs. Curry, Peck, E. O. Haven, Eddy, Foster, Foss and Gilbert Haven.

—Rev. James E. Latimer, D. D., of the East Genesee Conference, has been elected to the chair of Historical Theology.

—The *Methodist* says:—Rev. I. James, M. D., of Bustleton, Pa., has the honor of being the oldest Methodist in the world. He is in his ninety-fourth year, being born January 28, 1777. He joined the Methodist society in 1790—eighty years ago. He was licensed to exhort in 1798; to preach in 1800; was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury 1806, and elder by Bishop Morris in 1849.

—A Methodist seminary for children, young men, and young women, is to be opened at Salt Lake City the current month. It will be conducted by the Rev. Erasmus Smith and his wife, of Illinois.

—The Rev. Dr. Rounds has resigned the Presidency of the Willamette University, Oregon. Prof. T. M. Gatch has been elected to succeed him.

—The Methodists of Omaha, Neb., rent the stores attached to their church for $10,000 a year, which sum they propose to devote annually to the cause of church extension.

—The Rev. W. F. Watkins has resigned his position as pastor of one of the Methodist Episcopal churches in New Haven, for the purpose, it is said, of joining the Episcopal church.

—The Indianapolis correspondent of the *Western Advocate* states that the United Brethren Church at Indianapolis has come over bodily to the Methodist Episcopal Church, including several prominent ministers and congregations in and adjacent to the city. Already a new church—"Massachusetts Avenue"—is projected by "Brethren." The cause of this defection is the extreme measure adopted at their last Annual Conference touching secret societies.

—A new Methodist monthly magazine, illustrated, is to be started this month, under the direction and auspices of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It promises to be characteristically a Southern magazine, but not at all sectional. It will also be characteristically Methodist, but probably not at all sectarian. How it will accomplish this difficult task its published prospectus does not advise us. Rev. W. P. Harrison is the editor. Its point of publication is to be Nashville, Tennessee.

—The reported statistics of the English Wesleyans show 348,359 members in full connection, 20,407 probationers, 5758 deaths, 16,188 losses by removal, 5443 Sunday-schools, 105,502 teachers, 622,589 scholars, and in the reduction of church debts and newly-erected churches an expenditure of $1,752,000.

—The average salaries paid by the Methodist Church in the Boston District, which includes the city and vicinity, is $1430. Many of the churches have parsonages attached.

—The Methodists are about to open a seminary for young ladies and gentlemen at Salt Lake City. Subscriptions have already been proferred for the erection of a church.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The First Congregational Church, East Haddam, Conn., established in 1704, has had but five different pastors since its formation, and in the interval of one hundred and sixty-five years has been without an ordained minister but about two years! The first church, built in 1705, was thirty-two feet square, and was then considered a commodious structure.

—John Smith has made the offer of $25,000 to Andover Seminary for a Memorial Hall, and John Dove and Peter Smith have pledged $10,000 more, on condition that $25,000 be subscribed by others—the building and land to cost not over $30,000, and $20,000 to be invested, the interest only to be spent for a library, reading-room, etc.

—The First Congregational church of Stockton has extended a call to the Rev. J. C. Holbrook, D. D., pastor of the Congregational church of Homer, New York.

—The Rev. O. W. Merrill, superintendent of the Congregational mission in Nebraska, wants another "Andover Band." He says he could give to ten men each a county for a parish.

—The Rev. George E. Adams, D. D., has left Brunswick, Maine, for Orange, N. J., where he will assume charge of a new parish. Dr. Adams has been connected with the Congregational church in Brunswick for more than forty years.

—The falsehood of the proverb, "figures never lie," receives a new illustration in the misleading statistics of the Congregational denomination in California. The figures show 66 churches in the State, of which 10 are in San Francisco. The fact is, there are 53 in the State, of which but 5 are in San Francisco. Of these 53 several are corpses, and several more lie at death's door. In several mining towns are empty church buildings. The town has decayed, and the church with it; or the American workmen have been supplanted by Chinese. There are really but two strong Congregational churches in San Francisco. One, which recently extended a call to Mr. Wright, of the Berkley Street Church, Boston, is reported to have had no session but a Sabbath-school session for many months. Dr. Stone's people are building a new church, the spire of which is to be 250 feet. What a mark for an earthquake!

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The N. Y. *Observer* publishes the following interesting "General Summary" of the Presbyterian body as now united, for the year 1870:—

Synods	51
Presbyteries	259
Candidates	341
Licentiates	338
Ministers	4238
Ministers from other bodies, reported	44
Ministers dismissed to other bodies, reported	86
Ministers deceased	73
Churches	4526
Churches organized, reported	133
Churches dissolved, reported	33
Churches received from other bodies, reported	14
Churches dismissed to other bodies, reported	10
Added to churches on examination	32,008
Added to churches on certificate	21,147
Whole number of communicants	446,561
Baptisms of adults	10,122
Baptisms of Infants	16,476
Sabbath-school membership	448,857
Contributions.	
Home Missions, so far as reported	$360,374
Foreign Missions	328,847
Education	246,808
Publication	42,040
Church Erection	210,939
Ministerial Relief	53,838
Freedmen	51,845
General Assembly	32,645
Congregational	6,416,165
Miscellaneous	690,736
Sum total	$8,440,121

—On the third Sabbath of July the Rev. Alexander Cowan, of the Presbytery of Nashville, was installed pastor of the Church at Hendersonville, in Sumner county, Tennessee. The church building will soon be finished. It is quite a handsome building, and speaks well for the liberality of the people.

—The Church at Pass Christian, Mississippi, is the only Presbyterian Church on the coast between Mobile and New Orleans. It was organized, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of other denominations, with fifteen members. The Rev. W. H. Stratton, of Anderson Court House, is its pastor.

—In the Southern Presbyterian Church during the last year, the cause of Sustentation, including domestic missionary work connected directly by presbyteries and synods, has received an increment of $10,188; foreign missions, $4672; publication, $2379; education, $1094; congregational, $71,264; miscellaneous, $6358; whilst the whole contributions for all purposes have gone up $97,955.

—The Irish Presbyterian Church has 126,000 members and an annual income from the British Government of £94,000. It has 1094 Sunday schools, with 8050 teachers and 16,305 scholars.

—Last year was one of prosperity to the Cumberland Presbyterians, some 10,000 new members being added. They how have 25 synods, 100 presbyteries, 2000 churches, 1400 ministers, and 150,000 communicants.

BAPTIST.

—The *National Baptist* says that there are ten counties in Pennsylvania, with an aggregate population at the present time of 300,000, in which there is no Baptist church; seven other counties, with a population of 200,000, in which there is only one church in each. Outside of Philadelphia the largest number of Baptist churches in any one county is Luzerne; next come Chester, Bradford, Allegheny, Tioga, and Wayne counties, in each of which are over seventeen churches. The county whose churches have the largest membership, outside of Philadelphia, is Chester; next come Allegheny, Luzerne, and Montgomery; each of which has over 2000.

—The Lower Dublin Baptist Church is building a chapel in Bustleton, in the Twenty-third ward, Philadelphia, in which Sunday-school and Sunday evening preaching services will be held. It is expected to have it ready for use some time in October. This will be the second building of the kind erected in this field, the first at Foxchase, where a flourishing mission is now in progress.

—Nearly five hundred volumes were added to the library of the American Baptist Historical Society, at No. 530 Arch street, during the last year. Its growth and the remarkable prosperity of the American Baptist Publication Society, with which it is intimately connected, would seem to render a large fire-proof building indispensable. A liberal Baptist citizen of Philadelphia recently offered to give twenty thousand dollars for a new building for the Publication Society provided four others would do the same in any part of the United States.

—A prosperous Mission Sunday-school connected with the Tenth Baptist Church has been recently established at the corner of Montgomery avenue and Twelfth street. The location is a good one, and the teachers are earnestly engaged in their good work.

—The North Philadelphia Baptist Association will meet with the Nicetown Baptist Church, on Germantown avenue, above Sixteenth street, on the last Tuesday in September. This association has a prosperous fund known as the "Church Building Loan Fund," to aid in paying church debts and erecting church edifices. Each member of the churches belonging to the association is expected to make a small donation annually, and the money thus raised is loaned to the churches needing it, without interest, to be repaid in ten annual instalments.

LUTHERAN.

—The *Lutheran Observer* says:—The position of the first Professorship in Thiel College has been accepted by Rev. H.W. Roth, of Pittsburg. He will act, for the present, as executive of the institution.

—At and near Brandonville, West Va., several new Lutheran meeting-houses are about to be built.

—Difficulty is experienced in filling the vacant Presidency of Mount Pleasant College, N. C., Rev. Dr. Bittle having declined the position. Rev. T. W. Dosh was elected, who also declined.

—The oldest Luthern minister in the country is said to be Father W. Weendsen, who is now in his ninetieth year; for sixty years he has been devoted to the work of the ministry.

—The Southern General Synod of the Lutheran Church reports 116 members, 194 congregations, and 17,300 communicants, distributed in North and South Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee.

CATHOLIC.

—A Roman Catholic priest of St. Louis thus announces the purpose of that sect to prosecute a missionary work among the negroes. He is right in his declaration of the *need* of the negro race. It is not different from that of the white race—moral culture:—

"Only the Catholic Church can control the fiery passions of the negro. With them to be a Methodist or a Baptist requires little else than a knowledge of the chants used in the service of these sects. There is scarcely a colored bawd in the city who is not a member of one or other of these sects. What they need is moral culture; not frenzied, uproarious prayer, or the singing of stupid hymns. They must be taught the principles of religion; they must be taken by the hand and led on the way to Heaven. And this instruction and guidance they prefer to receive from a white person, owing to the knowledge they have of the superiority of the white race in education. There is no need of our supplying them with colored priests, if the white ones already among them have the zeal to devote themselves actively and absolutely to the cause in which the venerable Brackmens labored so successfully."

—In Lexington, Ky., in response to an application from a priest for $500, to aid in the support of a Catholic school in that city, the city council has just voted the appropriation.

THE DUNKARDS.

—The Missouri Dunkards have just been holding their annual meetings. They have no church buildings of their own, but preach in other churches or in sheds and barns—in short, wherever they can get a chance. They have no ordained preachers, baptize by immersion, face foremost, and maintain as a religious ceremonial feet-washing, the men washing the feet of the women and the women of the men. The sacrament follows a feast of bread and lamb soup. In dress and daily habit the Dunkards cultivate a severe simplicity, and their honesty and integrity are said to be proverbial.

FRIENDS.

—The report of the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends shows 4500 members in New England, among whom there have been during the year 34 births, 75 deaths, and 35 admissions.

COAL.

THE LEHIGH COAL AND Navigation Company

is now prepared to deliver to families in any part of the city or Germantown their well-known

"OLD COMPANY LEHIGH COAL,"

OFFICE: No. 124 South SECOND Street.

YARDS: CORNER EIGHTH and MASTER, No. 818 SWANSON Street, above Queen. $ 29 6trp

Newport Coal

From their mines in the Wyoming Valley. As the Company MINES, TRANSPORTS AND SELLS its own Coal, the public are assured of GOOD QUALITY, FULL WEIGHT, AND PROMPT DELIVERY.

Parties buying Coal at the PRESENT LOW PRICES

Can have it delivered at such time as best suits them during the present season.

Orders received at the Company's Office, No. 122 South SECOND Street, AT THEIR COAL YARDS, No. 904 RICHMOND Street, AMERICA Street, above Diamond, Or at the Yard of J. T. Roberts & Bro., Germantown

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LARGE NUT White Ash, Pure and Clean. Give it a Trial.

MITCHELL & WROTH'S COAL DEPOT, N. E. Cor. NINTH and GIRARD Ave., PHILADELPHIA. 9 2 1m4p

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BEST QUALITY HARD AND FREE-BURNING ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL at lowest market prices. Shamokin and Lorberry Nut for carters at liberal discount. EASTWICK & BRO., Yards, TWENTY-SECOND and WASHINGTON Av. Office, No. 228 DOCK Street. S 20rp tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street. 11 2

$25,000—PARTNER WANTED IN AN old-established business that will net that amount per year. Address, T. J. W. "Ledger" Office. S 9

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CHURCH AND CHAPEL ORGANS, Warranted Unexcelled and Satisfactory to Purchasers, COSTING FROM $650 TO $3000 EACH. With good Second-hand Organs for sale, and Organ any size built to order by WM. B. D. SIMMONS & CO., No. 190 CHARLES Street, Boston, Mass. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, and the Third Reformed Church, Tenth street, Philadelphia, contain Organs of our recent make. 6 11 s3mrp

NOTICE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. The 2 P. M. Express Train to Atlantic City will be discontinued from this date, Aug. 29, 1870. D. H. MUNDY, Agent. 9 2 5t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 CHESNUT STREET, Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M. THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10 tf DELANCO, N. J.

BROAD STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE. HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, southwest corner of Broad and Thompson streets, three stories, with French roof, containing all modern improvements, newly frescoed and painted throughout. ALSO, HANDSOME BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, west side of Broad, above Master street, nearly finished; lot 50 by 200 feet to Carlisle street. Also, Lot west side Broad, above Vine street, 100 by 200 feet. Also, west side Broad, above Thompson street, 150 by 209 feet. Also, east side Broad street, 100 by 528 feet to Thirteenth street. ALSO, LARGE BUILDING on Dock street, known as "Jones Hotel;" will be rented and altered to suit tenant. R. J. DOBBINS, S 18 thstu *Ledger* Building.

FOR SALE. A NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, East side of Logan Square. Replete with every convenience. Inquire at premises. Lot 22 by 156 feet. 9 2 1m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property, one of the finest FARMS in the country. R. J. DOBBINS, S 18 thstu tf *Ledger* Building.

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RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS.—HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices. Address immediately, FINLEY, S 9 "Ledger" Office.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME RESIDENCE, No. 519 North SEVENTH Street. Lot 19 feet 2 inches front, and 84 feet 9½ inches. All in complete order, and situated in the finest square in Seventh street. D. M. FOX & SON, 9 1 th2t* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

COLLEGE OF ST. BORROMEO. NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF ST. BORROMEO COLLEGE, For the Stereoscope.....25 cents each Also, Larger, Mounted.....25 cents each THE BEST MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EUROPE. $1·50 EACH. DICKENS' LAST PORTRAIT. JAMES S. EARLE & SONS, Looking-Glass Warerooms and Gallery of Paintings, No. 816 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ART EXHIBITION. ON FREE EXHIBITION AT CHAS. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERY, No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET, BRAWN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS of Berlin, Potsdam, Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems, Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc. A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces of Prussia. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 10

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES! FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN, Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort, Beauty and Durability. BARTLETT, No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, 1 18 thstuDtf ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT, MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES, AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WATCHES, No. 608 CHESNUT Street. MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, *For Sale on Easy Terms.* NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET. 4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

SPECTACLES, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices. JAMES W. QUEEN & CO., No. 924 CHESNUT Street, 7 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

REFRIGERATORS.

BISMARCK DRINKS PURE WATER. Our Fritz Drinks Filtered Water. Louis Napoleon Will Not Poison Himself with Muddy Water. All American citizens should preserve their health by drinking nothing but the pure limpid water that has passed through SCHARFF & WOOD'S Patent Filter and Cooler. Why! suffer with the Gravel caused by mud? Why! suffer with Griping Pains caused by drinking Ice water, when by having your water filtered and cooled as nature filters and cools the pure Spring water, you may avoid these ills? The Schuylkill water is rendered impure by the numerous factories, coal oil refineries, sinks, slaughter houses, dye works, etc. etc., which cluster on its banks. By forcing this impure water through SCHARFF & WOOD'S PATENT FILTER AND COOLER It is rendered as pure as the waters that run from the mountain rills. The expense is nothing in comparison to the benefit derived from its use. In one season it will pay for itself in the saving of ice: it never gets out of order, and will last a life time. For further particulars send for a circular. JOHN WOOD, Jr., Proprietor. FRY & HOWELL, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 327 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. THE FILTER AND COOLER can be seen in active operation at No. 529 CHESNUT Street, where its workings will be cheerfully explained. 9 1 1m4p

DRY GOODS.

1870. WAR'S DOINGS. Important to Dry Goods Buyers. Owing to the unfortunate state of affairs on the Continent of Europe, there is a moral certainty of ALL EUROPEAN GOODS being advanced in price; in fact, already importers of SILKS are asking a large percentage over last season's prices, and goods are scarce at that. We have quite a good stock on hand of Silks, Shawls, and Dress Goods, Which we propose FOR THE PRESENT to sell at old prices, not putting on one cent advance. Also, FRENCH AND LLAMA LACES, Which it will pay well to buy now at old prices, even to keep for next summer. Also, BLACK CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS, and BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and DELAINES, and KID GLOVES, CORSETS, and LINEN GOODS. We would advise our friends to lay in their stock of the above goods for family use. JOSEPH H. THORNLEY, NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts., S 3 thstu PHILADELPHIA. Established in 1853.

GAS FIXTURES.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, ETC., Of Every Design. SALESROOMS, No. 710 CHESNUT Street, MANUFACTORY, S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN, S 23 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CORNELIUS & SONS' RETAIL SALESROOMS, 821 CHERRY Street Philadelphia, CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, Etc. OF Superior Styles and Finish AT Wholesale and Retail. WE HAVE NO STORE OR SALESROOM ON CHESNUT STREET. [7 12 tuths2m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS And the various styles of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC., Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK, And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them. KILBURN & GATES, Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture, No. 619 MARKET STREET, 7 2 smwc3mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE VINEGARS FOR PICKLING. LONDON MALT VINEGAR, FRENCH WHITE WINE VINEGAR, VERY OLD AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR, AT JAMES R. WEBB'S, S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH, S 21 stuths8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY. We offer a full stock of the Finest Groceries to Select From, And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots. COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South SECOND St., S 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY, PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR, GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC. All the requisites for preserving and pickling purposes. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 76 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WHISKIES. Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela WHISKIES, The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U.Ippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
"Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. APPLY TO BROOKE, COLKET & CO., 1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St., S 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts. IMPORTERS OF Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES. IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 2p4

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS IN Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

SHIPPING.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.—THE STEAM ship ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct on TUESDAY, September 6, at 8 A. M. Through bills of lading given, in connection with Morgan's Lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route. Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company. For further information apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent, S 31 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO., ROPE MANUFACTURERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS, No. 29 North WATER Street and No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia. ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE. Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage At Lowest New York Prices and Freights. EDWIN H. FITLER & CO., Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

PATENTS.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 1, 1870. On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 1st day of November, 1856, for an improvement in railroad car seats and couches. It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 1st day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 11th day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the 16th day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER, 9 2 s 3t Commissioner of Patents.

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 1, 1870. On the petition of THEODORE T. WOODRUFF, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him second day of December, 1856, and reissued on the seventeenth day of March, 1863, for an improvement in Railroad Car Seats and Couches. It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the first day of November next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the eleventh day of November next, and that said petition be heard on the sixteenth day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER, 9 2 s 5t Commissioner of Patents.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and style of STERLING & CO. (successors of the late firm of Sterling & Wildman), for the purpose of carrying on a General Banking Business at the old stand, No. 110 S. THIRD Street. R. B. STERLING, W. H. WOOLVERTON. Philadelphia, Sept. 1. 9 1 6t

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp4

"THE KEYSTONE STATE."

We had intended some time ago to again pay our respects to the author of the "Rock Creek Bridge Story," published in the Athens *Global*, concerning the origin of Pennsylvania's title to the name of "Keystone State;" but the conviction that very few persons would attach any importance to the story led us to postpone our reply to a convenient season. His seven columns of labored argument, so far from proving Pennsylvania received the title of the "Keystone State" from the symbolical letters on the keystone of the thirteen blocks comprising the arch of the bridge over Rock creek, in the District of Columbia, shows that she already had that title, and that the individual who constructed the bridge saw in the exact number of blocks comprising the arch a fitting opportunity to symbolize the idea. His argument to prove that Pennsylvania was not recognized as the "Keystone" in our national symbols has no bearing whatever on the question, for the reason that these symbols were designed to represent union and equality, and any reference to the superior condition of any State would have been inappropriate.

Another mistake of the writer is in supposing the name "Keystone" to be a Federal symbol. Such is not the case. Pennsylvania claims for herself the title of "Keystone" precisely as Massachusetts claims to be called the "Bay State," or New Hampshire the "Granite State," because of some distinctive peculiarity belonging to themselves exclusively.

Long before our Revolutionary era the arch and its keystone were symbols of union and strength. Hence the idea fastened itself upon the minds of Pennsylvanians that our State occupied the position of the keystone to the Union. There are many incidents in our history well calculated to develope this idea. At the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence Pennsylvania was the dividing State between North and South, there being six on each side of her.

In the Congress of Independence the representatives of the Colonies sat in a semicircle around the Speaker's chair, Pennsylvania occupying the centre of the arch; she was also the last or *thirteenth* State to vote, and thus resembled the keystone of an arch, which is always inserted last, and without which the arch could not stand. These well-known facts undoubtedly presented themselves to the minds of many, and the title of "Keystone" gradually worked its way among the people until it finally became an acknowledged title by every one. The builder of the Rock Creek Bridge no doubt heard this oft-repeated expression, and very appropriately symbolized it upon the bridge he was building. The fitness of the expression has been recognized by thousands of public speakers in all parts of the State for over half a century, not one of whom probably ever heard of Rock Creek Bridge, with its historical claim of less than twenty years standing. Aside from the historical facts we have given in regard to the geographical position of the State and the position of its representatives in the Revolutionary Congress, we have traditional testimony which helped to create a spontaneous sentiment in the minds of her people that she was in a still higher sense the keystone of the arch. In the old Episcopal church-yard in Chester, Pennsylvania, lie the remains of Judge Morton, and upon his tomb is the following inscription:—

"Dedicated to the memory of John Morton, a member of the first American Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, assembled in New York 1765, and of the next Congress, assembled in Philadelphia in 1774, and various other public stations. Born A. D. 1724. Died April, 1777."

"This monument was erected by a portion of his relations (October 9, 1845). In 1776, while Speaker of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, John Morton was re-elected a member of Congress, and in the ever-memorable session of July, 1776, he attended that augnst body for the last time, enshrining his name in the grateful remembrance of the American people by signing the Declaration of Independence. In voting by States upon the question of the independence of the American colonies, there was a tie until the vote of Pennsylvania was given, two members from which voted in the affirmative and two in the negative. The tie continued until the vote of the last member, John Morton, decided the promulgation of the glorious diploma of American freedom.

John Morton being censured by some of his friends for his boldness in giving his casting vote for the Declaration of Independence, his prophetic spirit dictated from his death-bed the following message to them:—"Tell them that they will live to see the hour when they shall acknowledge it to have been the most glorious service that I ever rendered my country."

This monument was erected by his near relatives, some of whom were living when he died. No one will deny that this inscription expresses the traditions of our Revolutionary period as handed down to them by him. The men who signed the Declaration of Independence rendered themselves liable to death in case of failure, and their dangerous situation naturally led to family conversations relating to the subject, so that this record has really the force of written testimony.

It is well known that there was a great diversity of opinion among the people in regard to the Declaration, and the probability is that the vote occurred as stated on Judge Morton's monument, and was made unanimous after the question had been decided by the majority—a very common practice among deliberative bodies when unanimity is essential to success. The fact that Judge Morton was censured for his vote by the enemies of the Declaration would, and doubtless did, impress the friends of the Union more fully with the idea that Pennsylvania occupied the keystone position.

Sanderson's "Lives of the Signers," published in 1823, vol. vi, page 210, says:—"No wonder, then, that Mr. Morton experienced the most intense anxiety of mind when he was required to give the casting vote of the Pennsylvania delegation—a vote which would either confirm or destroy the unanimity of the Declaration of Independence." "Lieber's Encyclopedia Americana," published in 1832, vol. ix, page 51, says:—"Mr. Morton gave the casting vote of Pennsylvania in favor of Independence," and characterizes it as "an act of signal intrepidity." Lossing's "Lives of the Signers," published in 1848, says:—"Mr. Morton was called on officially to give the casting vote of Pennsylvania; that it was a solemn responsibility thrown on him; it was for him to decide whether there should be a unanimous vote of the Colonies for independence, but he firmly met the responsibility and voted 'yes,' and from that moment the United Colonies were declared independent States." There is much other authority to prove that Pennsylvania voted last, and made the Declaration unanimous. This fact, coupled with her *geographical and legislative position*, could not have failed to bring to the minds of many the old idea of the unity and strength of the arch and its Keystone, and cause them in the fervor of patriotic feeling to claim for Pennsylvania this proud position. The events we have recited enlisted the strongest sympathies of the people at the time of their occurence, and the prominent place occupied by Pennsylvania must have possessed the minds of all with the appropriateness of the insignia the moment it was uttered. Who first gave a public expression to the idea is not known. It might have occurred to the minds of hundreds of people in every county of the State at the same time. It certainly rests on geographical, historical, and traditional grounds, and we therefore think the antiquarian who still clings to the Rock Creek Bridge story deserves to be elected a member of the celebrated Pickwick Club.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

2 15 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 10 CHURCH Street (Old Stores).

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1870, the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummy Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen. The sale of them is made subject to a lien for rent, which on the first day of July, 1870, amounted to $600.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road, and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2, and 3,) roadway, railway, rails, rights of way, stations, toll houses, and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway, and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4,) machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the abovementioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.

8 13 61t

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two-story brick dwelling, No. 414 South Tenth street, north of Lombard street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in equity, McCarthy vs. McCarthy. (September Term, 1869, No. 41.) Partition. Will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, September 27, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—All that brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Tenth street, Seventh ward, city of Philadelphia, No. 414; containing in front on Tenth st. 17 feet 7½ in., and in depth westward 66 feet. Bounded eastward by Tenth street, southward by ground now or late of Samuel Glouse, westward by City Lot No. 676, and northward by ground now or late of John Patten. (Being the same premises which Eugene Ahern and wife, by indenture dated March 26, A. D. 1859, recorded in Deed Book A. D. B., No. 65, page 221, etc., granted and conveyed unto Daniel McCarthy and Charles McCarthy in fee, as tenants in common, in the proportion of three-fourths to Daniel McCarthy, and one-fourth to Charles McCarthy. Terms cash. Sale absolute. EDWIN T. CHASE, Master.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

8 25s10,27 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

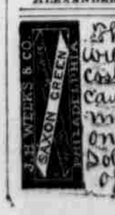
PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A PARTnership account—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and substantial three-story Brick Building, three-story Brick Dwelling, and large Lot, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519 S. Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, 56 feet front, 217 feet deep to Otsego street; 2 fronts. On Tuesday, September 13, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, between Tasker and Dickerson streets, First ward, Nos. 1515, 1517, and 1519; containing in front on Front street 56 feet, and extending in depth 217 feet to Otsego street; 2 fronts. The improvements are a well and substantially-built brick building, 97 feet of which is three stories high, fronting on Front street, and 120 feet one story high, fronting on Tasker street; has a 35-horse power steam engine, one tubular boiler, and two 5-flue boilers, mill, with 2 sets of stones; platform scales. Also, a genteel three-story brick dwelling, fronting on Front street, with a two-story back building and good yard. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash. Keys at No. 1515 S. Front street. The above is valuable for a mill, machine shop, or manufactory. Plans of the buildings may be seen at the auction rooms. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

8 24 27 S3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.



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FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT!

10 Per Cent. First Mortgage Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company,

At 95 and Accrued Interest.

Coupons payable January and July at Ocean Bank, New York.

Secured by mortgage of the CANAL, its tolls, franchises, and EQUIPMENTS, and 200,000 ACRES of very valuable and carefully selected

IRON, COPPER, PINE, AND OTHER TIMBER LANDS,

Worth at the lowest estimate five to eight times the amount of the mortgage.

Whole Issue $500,000,

Of which a balance of only $160,000 remains unsold.

This Ship Canal—after five years labor and an expenditure of nearly a million of dollars, besides nearly half a million more for machinery and equipments—is nearly finished, and will be entirely completed the present season.

The tolls on the present commerce of Lake Superior would not only pay the interest on these bonds, but large dividends also to the Stockholders. This trade will be increased immensely next season when the grain from the great wheat-producing regions of Minnesota shall pass by this route (as it necessarily must) to the seaboard, by way of the railroad from St. Paul to Duluth, now just completed.

Send for maps and circulars.

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B. K. JAMISON & CO., Bankers,

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8 6tf PHILADELPHIA.

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

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Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company.

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 9 6

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FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 8 PHILADELPHIA.

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A DESIRABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

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Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a

First and Only Mortgage.

The Bonds are issued in

$1000s, $500s and $200s.

The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.

Free of State and United States Taxes.

The price at present is

90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board o Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA. (7 1 3m

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.

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Bought and Sold at Market Rates.

COUPONS CASHED

Pacific Railroad Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.

Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.

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No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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NOTICE.

TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.

The cheapest investment authorized by law are

General Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

APPLY TO

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

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FINANCIAL

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE,

Six Per Cent. Bonds

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,

E. W. Clark & Co.,

W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,

C. & H. Borie. 9 1 1m*

LAKE SHORE

AND

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVEN PER CENT.

Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1000, $5000, and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR OTHERWISE, AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET,

NEW YORK. 8 8 1m

Application may be made to

Messrs. GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., Philadelphia.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

SEPTEMBER COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FOR SALE.

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act o Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

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203 203

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m

No. 203 S. SIXTH St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila. & N.Y.)

Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.

Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1315 Locust street.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, PIER MIRROR, FINE BEDDING, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

September 5, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with hair-cloth; superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Haines Brothers; fine French plate pier mirror; walnut and cottage chamber furniture; two walnut and mahogany wardrobes; oak dining-room furniture; oak bookcase and extension-table; china and glassware; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters, and pillows; Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; kitchen utensils, etc.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 2 2t

STOCKS, ETC.

On Tuesday,

Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include—

32 shares Kensington National Bank.
10 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co.
110 shares Central Transportation Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park.
Stalls Nos. 1 and 40 Point Breeze Park.
8 shares Kensington and New Jersey Ferry Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship.
10 shares First National Bank of Camden.
1 share Arch Street Theatre, with ticket.
500 shares Elizabeth Oil Co.
50 shares American Life Ins. Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2303 N. Second street, above Dauphin street.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 423 Sergeant street, Nineteenth ward.

Peremptory Sale—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2248 N. Seventh street.

Peremptory Sale—LOT OF GROUND, Belgrade st.

Peremptory Sale—LOT, N. E. corner Fourth and York streets, Nineteenth ward.

HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 249 N. Sixth street, south of Vine street, opposite Franklin Square. 9 2 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.

On Monday Morning. [8 30 6t

Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

September 6, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 8 31 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday Morning, [9 2 5t

September 8, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

September 9, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 9 3 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

CHANGE OF DAY.

Our Regular Weekly Sales at the Auction Rooms will hereafter be held

EVERY MONDAY.

MONDAY'S SALE,

AT THE AUCTION ROOM,

No. 704 CHESNUT ST.,

Includes a large and very desirable assortment of SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, including Suits Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Fine Mirrors, 2 Rosewood Piano-fortes, Mantel Clocks, Ornaments, Bookcases, Bedding, Mattresses, Show-cases, Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, etc.

ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of a large dwelling. No reserve. 1t

Sale at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, West Philadelphia.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE Carpets, China and Glassware, Hair Mattresses' Etc.

On Thursday Morning,

September 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 46 North Thirty-eighth street, above Market street, West Philadelphia. 9 3 3t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24s

FURS! FURS!

FIRST LARGE TRADE SALE

OF

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.

By Catalogue,

On Friday Morning, September 16, 1870,

Commencing at 10 o'clock. 9 3 11t

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE OF COWS, Hogs, Rolling Stock, Farming Implements, etc., etc., at ATSION, Burlington county, New Jersey, on TUESDAY, September 6, 1870. Leave Vine street wharf for Atsion Station at 7:30 A. M. Return train same day. 1t*

JOSEPH PENNEY AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. (6 24 6t

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKE.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. (5 19 6m

ROOFING.

PHILADELPHIA

Painting and Roofing Co.

TIN ROOFS REPAIRED.

All leakages in Roofs warranted to be made perfectly tight.

SPENCER'S GUTTA-PERCHA PAINT

Will preserve Tin Roofs from Rusting and Leaking, and warranted to stand ten years without repainting.

This is the only Paint that will not crack or peel off. It is Elastic Paint; it expands and contracts with the tin, and leaves no cracks or seams open for water to get through.

IRON FENCES PAINTED WITH SPENCER'S PATENT IRON PAINT, made expressly for iron work, warranted not to crack or peel off; will retain its beautiful gloss for five years.

All work warranted.

All orders promptly attended to. Address

PHILADELPHIA PAINTING AND ROOFING COMPANY,

7 14 3m No. 53 N. SIXTH St., Philadelphia.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17t No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE RIGHTS of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

1 17t MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Scranton Sale—The Monthly Rate of Wages in the Shamokin Region—Dissatisfaction in Schuylkill—The Trade—Quotations, Etc.

The September sale of Scranton coal took place in New York on Wednesday. It was generally expected that the rates at this sale would rule higher, but, as it will be remembered we predicted in our last week's article, they were considerably lower. The average decline on the last month's sale was about ten cents per ton.

This is contrary to the gensral ruling at this time of the year. It is not very encouraging for the trade at this port, an advance in tolls having just gone into effect. But still an opinion is hazarded by many in the trade that this variation in the Scranton prices, which is not slight considering what the advance usually is, will have no influence on business. It is thought that an advance in price can be made sufficient to cover both the increased tolls and an advance rate. We give below the statement of the sale in detail.

Lump opened with the sale of 100 tons at $4·27½, fell off to $4·15, rallied to $4·20, fell off again, 1000 tons selling at $4·17½, and closed at $4·10, passing off in large lots.

Steamboat opened at $4·40, then advanced to $4·42½, and closed at $4·45, the larger part of amount offered going at $4·42½.

Broken opened at $4·85, sold largely at that rate, but toward the close was weaker, and 500 tons sold at $4·75, rallied and closed at $4·77½. This size was disposed of in small lots.

Egg passed off quickly, there being an unusually small proportion offered, opened at $5·10, sold down to $5·07½, and closed steady with large sales at $5·05.

Stove opened with the sale of 200 tons at $5·50, fell off to $5·40, became a trifle brisker at that rate, and was run up again to $5·50, and closed at $5·47½ Very few large lots were sold, the greater part being taken by small dealers. Many were surprised at the rapidity with which this size passed away. These held off to get it at a lower rate, and were consequently disappointed.

Chestnut opened at $4·10, and was rapidly run up to $4·27½, being in particularly good demand at this price, At the close 100 tons were given away at $4·20, amid much merriment.

The following is the rabular statement of the sale as compared with that of last month:—

Tons.	August 31.	July 27.
11,000 Lump	$4·10@4·27½	$4·20@4·37
10,000 Steamer	4·40@4·45	4·40@——
16,000 Grate	4·75@4·85	4·87@4·95
8,000 Egg	5·05@5·10	5·00@5·02½
25,000 Stove	5·40@5·50	5·50@5·62½
10,000 Chesnut	4·10@4·27½	4·40@4·50

The statement that the rate of wages for the month of August in the Shamokin region had been fixed at $2·84 as the price of coal at about the same time that the Schuylkill rate was fixed was incorrect. The meeting of the operators' and workingmen's committees did not take place until the first of this month, at which the rate was found much higher than expected. The Shamokin region has the advantage over Schuylkill in having the choice of markets. The average price was found to be $2·93, and the operators have agreed to pay on the $3 basis for the month.

In Schuylkill there has been some dissatisfaction with the finding of the wages committee. One colliery near Tamaqua is said to have suspended in consequence. The workmen generally when they resumed did not believe that prices would be lower, and this belief was fostered by some operators who have been bragging about their high prices. Consequently the dissatisfaction.

The trade is brisk, and must necessarily be so on account of the increased production, or stagnation will ensue. Vessels still continue to arrive and the shipments east are increasing daily. At Boston, within the last ten days, over forty schooners have entered, laden with coal from this port.

The new ventilation bill will, where enforced, tend to reduce the production somewhat. In collieries where there is but one opening, not more than twenty men will be allowed to work at one time. This, however, will affect New York more than Philadelphia, because a greater number of the mines in Schuylkill are provided with two or more openings, either exit passages or ventilation shafts. There are about twenty collieries in Luzerne county which have been served with notices to work but a limited number of men on account of a deficiency in this respect.

The coal dirt utilizing schemes have at last been brought to what appears to be a satisfactory termination. A company in Carbon county is now at work manufacturing an improved article of compressed dust which is said to give great satisfaction. It is in the form of cubes about five inches square. A contract has been concluded with the Navy Department for the supply of the article. It is cheap, is well adapted for being packed closely in vessels, and is remarkably free from impunities.

At Mauch Chunk there were transported south, during the past week, over both railroads and canal, 130,106·11 tons against 106,933·15 tons the previous week, an increase of 22,192·16 tons. During the corresponding week last year 97,124·01 tons were shipped, an increase for 1870 of 32,982·10 tons.

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry—to other points rates are 40 cents per ton higher than the quotations:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·80@4·90; do. Steamboat, $4·25@4·40; do. Broken, $4·60@4·70; do. Egg, $4·70@4·80; do. Stove, $4·70@4·80; do. Chestnut, $3·70@3·90. Shenandoah Steamboat, $4·50; do. Broken, $4·75; do. Egg, $4·90; do. Stove, $4·90; do. Chestnut, $4.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending Sept. 2:—

Bangor, $2·80@2·85; Portsmouth, $2·85@2·90; Beverly, $2·70; Boston, $2·60@2·75; Charlestown, $2·70; Danversport and disirict, $2·70; Dorchester, $2·70; Lynn and district, $2·70; Medford, $3·15; Salem, $2·70@2·80; Newport, $2·35; Providence, $2·35@2·50; Allen's Point, $2·30@2·35; Norwich and tow, $2·30@2·35; Brooklyn, $1·35@1·60; New York, $1·35@1·65; Hoboken, $1·35@1·60; Jersey City, $1·35@1·60; Georgetown, $1·50.

THREE HOURS IN NEW YORK, OR UP THE HUDSON RIVER.—On Thursday next, September 8, our readers will have an opportunity of enjoying another of the grand New York bay excursions. This excursion will be accompanied by Professor McClurg's celebrated Liberty Silver Cornet Band and grand orchestra, which has given such universal satisfaction on the excursions this season. Excursionists will be given the choice of spending three hours in New York city, or the delightful and romantic ride up the Hudson river. See advertisement in to-day's paper.

SUICIDE.—An unknown man was found on Thursday morning last in a field between West Chester intersection, Pennsylvania Railroad, and Valley Shore, C. V. R. R., with his throat cut from ear to ear. A small penknife, with which he is supposed to have committed the deed, was found near him. He had been about the neighborhood the evening previous, evidently deranged, and stated he was from Lancaster, Pa. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict according to the circumstances. The body was buried in the graveyard of the Willistown Baptist Church.

THE QUINTESSENCE OF THIEVING.—A day or two ago a death occurred in a family by the name of Thompson, located on Thirty-fifth street, above Elm. Last evening, after their retiring, a thief, who it is supposed was hidden in the cellar, entered the room in which the corpse laid, and removing it from where it stood, opened a closet, and robbed it of a five-pound English bank note, a gold English hunting-case watch, $42 in cash, a lot of coin, some small notes, and a bracelet. He then doffed a well-worn black coat and slouched hat, and donning a silk hat and green-colored coat, left.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—At the annual election of the stockholders of the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company, held yesterday, the following named gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:—J. Edgar Thomson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Samuel T. Bodine, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Washington Butcher, John W. Kennedy, James Magee, James Young, and Lewis Elkin.

ATLANTIC CITY.—This is emphatically the best and most salutary season to be at Atlantic City. The rush and crush of the crowd are escaped by going now, while the air is balmy and wonderfully invigorating and the bathing delightful. The fast trains run this afternoon, the first at 3·30, and the other at 4·15 P. M. The Sunday train leaves Vine street wharf at 8·15 A. M.

AT a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Union Republican Executive Committee, held on the 1st instant, Benjamin F. Stokes, Esq., Samuel Haworth, Esq., and James Newell, Esq., were duly elected to represent said ward in a convention to be held to revise the rules of the party.

DISHONEST.—Last evening a colored individual named Isaiah Kenna was caught in the act of stealing half a dozen silver spoons from Mrs. Fraley, residing on Locust street, below Seventh, by whom he was employed. Alderman Carpenter sent him to prison.

BOISTEROUS.—Last night Officer Applegate arrested one John McGahan at Beach and Brown streets for disorderly conduct. On taking him to the station-house, one Michael Glannan attempted to rescue the prisoner. He too was arrested, and Alderman Toland committed the pair to prison.

REVISION OF RULES.—The Fourteenth ward Republican Executive Committee last night elected A. C. Roberts, R. W. Downing, and Frederick E. Uber delegates to the convention for the revision of the rules of the party.

MARINE.—On Thursday night a thief entered the cabin of the ship Athenais, from Antwerp, and robbed the captain of a silver watch, gold chain, locket, and a five-pound note.

THE NEWS.

Its Reception in the City—Scenes Around the Newspaper Offices—The Rejoicing among the Germans.

The news of the surrender of MacMahon's entire army, and the taking prisoner of the Emperor of the French himself, was received in this city about 10 o'clock this morning. At first it was considered too good to be true, and but little excitement was manifested, but this unbelief gradually gave way to a feeling of confidence, and much rejoicing was occasioned thereby.

The telegram was first sent from the telegraph to the newspaper offices, and in the hands of carriers, clerks, compositors, and editors, created quite a sensation. The news therein contained was soon displayed upon the bulletin boards. The passers-by stopped to read, but at first believed not. Later, however, large crowds assembled in front of the different offices, and the greatest excitement ensued.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH was early on the scene. An extra was issued by 11 o'clock, and soon the shrill voices of the newsboys made the day hideous with their cries of the "Surrender of Napoleon!" The edition was rapidly bought up. Knots of men were gathered at different points on the pavement, all reading from the same copy or being read to by one more excited than the rest. The scene reminded one forcibly of the scenes around Third and Chesnut at different times during our late war.

As was to be expected, the Germans were the most exultant. Numbers of them might be heard talking excitedly in their deep gutturals, and making the most peculiar and emphatic motions with their hands and bodies, totally regardless of the other people on the street. The German beer saloons were thronged with the jubilant persons, and lager flowed like water. Everybody treated everybody else, and everybody else treated everybody in return. Many of the German families immedately set about decorating their houses. Flags were displayed at every available point, and bunting and other brightly colored materials were draped from many windows. By this afternoon or to-morrow these dwellings and the many German saloons will present quite a gay appearance.

CLEANLINESS.—The Superintendents of the public bath-houses make their weekly reports this morning as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Otis street	220	89	1145	408
South street	937		2761	877
Wire Bridge	1729		3702	1267
Almond street	175	164	2275	319
Total	3061	1210	9883	2871

RUN AWAY.—Yesterday, about 5·P. M., a horse attached to a buggy containing two men took fright at some object in the neighborhood of Seventeenth and Willow streets, and dashed madly off. At Seventeenth and Wood streets one of the men was thrown out and badly cut about the head. The frightened animal was caught at Seventeenth and Pearl streets.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—On Monday morning the public schools will reopen after a vacation of several weeks, during which time many of the buildings have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted.

DISMISSED.—Officer Prendeville, of the Fourth District, charged with brutally beating a prisoner, has been dishonorably dismissed from Police Department. Sergeant Coates, who was implicated in the affair, has been honorably acquitted of all censure, and retained in his position.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.—At a meeting of the Seventh ward Republican Executive Committee, held recently, William Elliott, John Shermer, and William J. Ovens were elected delegates to the convention for the revision of the rules of the party.

$53.—A party unknown last night entered the cabin of the schooner Vesta, lying at Poplar street wharf, and robbed the captain of $53.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred about 1·30 o'clock this morning in the butcher shop and smoke-house of B. Lytle, No. 340 Brown street. Loss $200.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKEY will preach to-morrow at half-past 10 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 20 8 21*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, WALNUT and NINETEENTH Streets.—Services to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Services will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M.

REV. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, PASTOR, will preach in the OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH to-morrow, morning and evening.

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. J. P. CONKEY will preach at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. 9 3 8t*

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE FIFTEENTH, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow. Services commence at 10½ A. M.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. MOSS. Sabbath School 2 P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—Service (Choral) and sermon to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. At this service the seats will be free. 8 6 8St*

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT, Streets, Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services tomorrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ, Pastor of the Church, will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor, to-morrow at 10½ and 8 o'clock. The Sabbath Schools will be reopened to-morrow at 2½ P. M.

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—The Rev. JOHN E. CHESSHIRE, of New York, will preach to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D., OF Rochester, N. Y., will preach to-morrow in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROAD Street, below Arch.—Rev. C. H. PAYNE, D.D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning at 10½, and evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Strangers invited.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green.—Preaching to-morrow by Pastor,

REV. B. S. AGNEW,

at 10½ morning, and 7½ evening.

LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "Peace—God's and Man's." 7½, "War." Hon. W. D. Kelley will lecture here on September 8. Subject, "Overland Route to the Pacific." Come.

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Southwest corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, Rev. WILLIAM P. BREEL, D. D., Pastor, will (D. V.) resume its regular services to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Regular services resumed to-morrow. Rev. Dr. WILLITS, Pastor, 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. REVEL, of Florence, Italy, President of the Waldensian Theological Seminary, 8 P. M.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Regular services will be resumed to-morrow, 4th instant. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, NINETEENTH and LOMBARD Streets.—The Rev. SAMUEL E. APPLETON, Rector, will preach in the morning at 10½, and in the evening at ½ before 8.

The Holy Communion will be administered in the morning.

Sunday-schools will meet at 9 A. M.

ITALY AND THE WALDENSES.—REV. Dr. REVEL, of Florence, Italy, President of the Theological Seminary of the Waldensian Church, will address the people of Philadelphia, in the FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Wylie's), on BROAD Street, below Spruce, To-morrow (Sabbath) Afternoon at 4 o'clock, in relation to the state of evangelization in that country, and the bearing thereupon of the great events now transpiring in Europe. The meeting will be under the auspices of the Philadelphia Branch of the Evangelical Alliance. Dr. Revel having come to this country to take part in the General Conference of the Alliance, his address will be in part a compensation for the public disappointment in the postponement of the Conference.

GEO. H. STUART, President.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER WAR NEWS.

The Great Prussian Victory

The News in France and Germany.

Gen. Failly Shot.

Prince Napoleon Disgraced

He will not Return to Paris

The Siege of Strasburg

An Unsuccessful French Sortie.

Bazaine's Desperate Struggles All in Vain!

General Failly Shot.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The following despatch has just been received here:—

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3—Noon.—General Failly has been shot, one account says by MacMahon's orders, and others by his own soldiers.

Prince Napoleon Disgraced.

The Empress enjoined Prince Napoleon to return to Paris. He has refused, and a decree has been issued stripping him of his rank of Prince and Senator.

The Terrible Defeat.

The *Etoile* of this date says the French have been utterly defeated. The Emperor and MacMahon are prisoners.

Outrages of the Soldiery.

The French soldiers massacre their own officers. Many of the latter have escaped to Belgium.

The Bombardment of Strasburg.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—The following news is official:—

MUNDELSHEIM, Sept. 2—11 A. M.—At four o'clock this morning the French at Strasburg opened a violent but ineffectual fire along the entire line. A savage artillery duel ensued.

The Prussian losses are unknown. When the telegram left they certainly were unimportant. The French made a sortie against the Isle of Waaken and on the railway near the station Colonel Renz with a battalion of Baden grenadiers repulsed them and drove them back into the city. One officer and four chasseurs were taken prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Weiden was wounded. The second parallel is nearly finished.

French Troops Disarmed in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 3.—Additional bodies of French troops passed the Belgian border near Bouillon. They were promptly disarmed. In one body of 3000 men were one general and several officers of the imperial staff, who gave up their swords.

Bazaine's Efforts to Get Free.

MALIMCOURT, Sept. 2—Noon.—Since Wednesday morning Bazaine has constantly sought to get to the northward from Metz with his army. The forces of Prince Frederick Charles and General Manteuffel repelled all his efforts, and especially in the action that may be styled the battle of Norseville the French were flung back into the fortress. The Prussian force in this battle was composed of the 1st and 2d Corps and a portion of the landwehr. The conflicts occurred for the most part around Serigny and Norseville.

How the Surrender was Effected.

LONDON, Sept. 3—3·30 P. M.—The following despatch from Berlin has just been received here:—The particulars of the battle of Sedan are still deficient, though at Paris it is thought the contest resulted favorably to the French. The Emperor certainly made a demand for a truce by letter, and then came in personally and surrendered.

France Still Hopeful.

Paris telegrams continue to say that MacMahon may hold out under shelter of the fortress, that Bazaine's position is good, and that he lacks neither provisions nor men.

Martial Law in Algeria.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—Martial law has been declared in Algeria. The Russian press unite in sympathy with Prussia.

No News Direct from Paris.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3—2·30 P. M.—Although despatches have been received in this city today by the French cable, not a word has been heard from the Paris agent of the Associated Press, which indicates that the censor has forbidden the transmission of all news of a political character.

Further Confirmation—Despatch from Minister Bancroft.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Minister Bancroft today telegraphed the following to the Department of State:—"MacMahon's army has capitulated. The Emperor Napoleon surrendered to King William without prejudice to the Paris regency."

FROM THE WEST.

Missouri Republican State Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—The regular Republican Convention met at Jefferson City yesterday morning, and nominated the following ticket:—For Governor, Joseph McClurg; for Lieutenant-Governor, Alfred Harlan; for Secretary of State, John S. Stover; for Treasurer, Chauncey J. Filly; for Auditor, G. Amozier; for Attorney-General, W. A. John. The following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Radicals of Missouri heartily approve and endorse the administration of U. S. Grant as President of the United States—the successful soldier, the devoted patriot, the faithful man, his statesmanship is advancing his name already as the greatest name of history, and we announce him as our candidate for the next President.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of a revenue for the support of the General Government by duties on imports, sound policy requires such adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working man liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and the nation's commercial prosperity and independence.

The "Liberal" Republicans—B. Gratz Brown Nominated for Governor.

On recommendation of the Liberal Republicans, who left the regular convention, the president of the convention, Carl Schurz, was made permanent President, and the following ticket was nominated: For Governor, B. Gratz Brown; Lieutenant-Governor, J. J. Gravelly; Secretary of State, E. F. Wiegle; Treasurer, F. Hays; Auditor, Daniel Meravter; Attorney-General, A. F. Baker.

Cincinnati Congressional Nomination.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 3.—Hon. Milton Sayler was nominated for Congress in the First Ohio district by the Democratic Convention this morning.

The News from Europe

is making a great sensation here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Preliminary Census Returns of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The complete census returns of Philadelphia have not yet been received at the Census Office, but the work is as forward as in the case of New York or any other large city. The following are the figures of the population in the wards and districts designated:—

Ward.	Whole No. of Districts.	No. Districts Reported.	Population.
1	3	2	17,388
2	4	3	24,000
3	3	1	5,642
4	3	3	*19,703
5	2	..	No returns.
6	2	2	*12,189
7	4	3	22,144
8	3	2	14,048
9	3	1	5,285
10	3	2	12,952
11	3	2	10,655
12	3	1	5,529
13	3	2	12,152
14	3	3	*22,263
15	5	2	13,740
16	2	1	10,938
17	3	2	14,598
18	4	1	6,471
19	5	2	9,977
20	7	3	19,418
21	2	..	No returns.
22	3	2	15,300
23	3	1	5,916
24	4	2	12,205
25	3	..	No returns.
26	4	1	6,939
27	2	..	No returns.
28	2	..	No returns.
Total	91	44	300,852

[* The wards thus designated will be seen to be complete.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

War Excitement.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—There is the wildest excitement among the Germans of this city on account of the favorable Prussian news. The statement of the surrender of Napoleon and MacMahon's army is generally credited in all circles.

The Butler Case Dismissed.

The case against Congressman Butler was dismissed at the trial at Bristol, Tennessee, on the 30th ult., on the ground that there was no sufficient evidence presented for the prosecution. This result was brought about by a ring in the interest of Butler, and the Pension authorities will probably have him rearrested on another charge of fraud, other cases having been discovered in addition to that on which he was first prosecuted.

Philadelphia Appointment.

Thomas Carson has been appointed Coin Teller in the Assistant Treasurer's office, Philadelphia, vice J. R. Calhoun, resigned.

Treasury Statistics.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Shipments of currency for the week ending Sept. 3, 1870, to Assistant Treasurers, Depositaries, National Banks, and others, were as follows:—Notes, $3,284,989; fractional currency, $430,215; receipts of fractional currency for the week, $458,000.

Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation, $342,618,300, and for public deposits, $16,341,500.

Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $729,900; mutilated bank notes burned during the week ending this date, $769,500. Total burned, $28,303,578.

Bank currency issued for bills destroyed for the week ending August 27, $241,200; the total amount issued is therefore $27,246,915; balance due for mutilated notes, $1,056,603; bank circulation outstanding this date, $299,390,064.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Campbell Mission.

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—The Daily *Telegraph* says the Hon. Mr. Campbell's mission to England has been productive of important results; that in the future Canada will have a voice in any modification that may be made in the fishery regulations, and that Canadian claims for losses sustained in Fenian raids will be put on the same footing as the Alabama question.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 335, being an increase of 38 over those of last week, and an increase of 80 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 131 were adults; 204 were minors; 258 were born in the United States; 64 were foreign; 13 were people of color; and 15 were from the country. Of this number, 36 died of consumption of the lungs; 6 of disease of the heart; 22 of marasmus; 11 of old age; 11 of typhoid fever; 15 of convulsions; 10 of scarlet fever; 4 of inflammation of the lungs; 7 of congestion of the brain; 21 of debility; 4 of apoplexy; 4 of croup; 2 of congestion of the lungs; 4 of diphtheria; and 9 of diarrhœa.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	16	Sixteenth	10
Second	18	Seventeenth	10
Third	10	Eighteenth	9
Fourth	17	Nineteenth	23
Fifth	15	Twentieth	23
Sixth	7	Twenty-first	7
Seventh	16	Twenty-second	10
Eighth	7	Twenty-third	7
Ninth	7	Twenty-fourth	7
Tenth	9	Twenth-fifth	14
Eleventh	5	Twenth-sixth	22
Twelfth	3	Twenty-seventh	14
Thirteenth	14	Twenty-eighth	4
Fourteenth	4	Unknown	15
Fifteenth	12		
Total			335

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

Boys' Suits. Boys' Suits.
Boys' Suits. Boys' Suits.
Boys' Suits. Boys' Suits.
Boys' Suits. JOHN Boys' Suits.
Boys' Suits. WANAMAKER, Boys' Suits.
Boys' Suits. 818 and 820 Boys' Suits.
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Students instructed separately and received at any time. Usual time for completing the course, from eight to sixteen weeks. Strangers assisted in procuring boarding. 20 per cent. discount allowed those who enter before Sept. 5. Circulars and information sent free. Address

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9 2 4p* Office, Commercial College, Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The preliminary course will open on MONDAY, 5th instant, at 10 A. M.

The Clinics for Medical cases will be held on Mondays and Thursdays; for Surgical cases, on Wednesdays and Saturdays; for Diseases of Women and Children, on Tuesdays; and for Diseases of the Eye, on Fridays. 9 3 2t

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BLACK SILKS, - - $3·00.
BLACK SILKS, - - $3·25.
BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," $3·50.
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BLACK SILKS, "Bonnet," $4·12.
LACK SILKS, "Bonnet," $5·00.

Our Black Silks as yet HAVE NOT BEEN ADVANCED. We Have Taken Unusual Pains to Select None but Those of REAL WORTH Buyers may Rely on Getting an Honest Opinion from Us in Regard to the Wear of a Silk. Any Dissatisfied Buyer Can Have the Silk Exchanged.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the MILLER OIL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 333 WALNUT Street, Room No. 6, on MONDAY, September 12, at 12 o'clock.

11* S. ACKLEY, Secretary.

JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

MUSIC SCHOOL.—MRS. ANNIE E. SIMPSON will open her Music School at No. 117 N. TWENTY-FIRST Street (corner of Tower) on SEPTEMBER 12, 1870. Instruction on Piano and Cabinet Organ and in Singing and Harmony. 8 29 1m

T. W. BAILY'S Old-established WATCH AND JEWELRY Store, No. 622 MARKET Street, six doors below Seventh street. American and Imported Watches, Diamonds, and fine Gold Jewelry and Silver Ware, in every variety, at reasonable prices, and warranted. N. B.—Please call and examine our stock. No trouble to show goods. 9 2 1m

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(Extract from Preface.)

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1t* B. SHOEMAKER.

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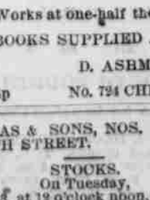

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STOCKS.

On Tuesday,

September 13, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of Assignee, 100 shares McClintockville Petroleum company, and $80 Delaware Mutual Insurance Co. scrip. [9 3 3t